THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLV., No. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1170

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HARVESTS THAT PROMISE PROSPERITY

ROUGH TREATMENT is being given to the tradition that prosperity must be small during a Presidential year by a press exulting over assurances of record-breaking crops and promises almost as hopeful for business. "The old bogies of calamity and bad business," observes the New York *Evening World*, "are not even in commission, thanks to the revelation of their real function in scaring campaign contributions out of sulky corporations." The New York *Sun* describes the situation by picturing Nature as "a rude old Mother" reminding the United States that "she is occasionally superior even to the infinite wisdom of President and Congress and candidate." The September estimate of crops by the Department of Agriculture is the timely stimulant of editorial optimism—"the biggest crop all around in the history of the country or in the history of any country," cries the New York *Evening Mail*, "an astonishment to the world and an event in history." And many concur in its observation that "business springs up under it like a giant refreshed." The general editorial opinion wanes in cheerfulness only when the question of a possible decrease in the cost of food is considered. On this point the public is offered the opportunity to agree with the Philadelphia *Record*, which says that "the prosperity of the farmers assures an excellent state of trade, and there should be a perceptible decrease in the cost of food," or to believe with the New York *World* that "we are going to have plenty, but it will not be cheap."

	Estimated Sept., 1912	Harvest 1911
WINTER WHEAT—		
Bushels	390,000,000	430,656,000
Acreage	25,744,000	29,162,000
SPRING WHEAT—		
Bushels	300,000,000	190,882,000
Acreage	19,201,000	26,381,000
TOTAL WHEAT—		
Bushels	690,000,000	621,338,000
Acreage	44,945,000	49,543,000
CORN—		
Bushels	2,995,000,000	2,531,488,000
Acreage	108,110,000	105,825,000
OATS—		
Bushels	1,290,000,000	922,298,000
Acreage	37,844,000	37,763,000
POTATOES—		
Bushels	398,000,000	292,737,000
Acreage	3,689,000	3,619,000
TOBACCO—		
Pounds	976,000,000	905,109,000
Acreage	1,194,200	1,012,000
HAY—		
Tons	72,000,000	55,000,000
Acreage	49,209,000	43,017,000

HARVESTS OF THIS YEAR AND LAST.

Considering the fact that the total acreage of many crops this year does not exceed and in some cases is less than last year's, it is rather surprizing not to find observant editors crediting the increased production, at least in part, to better methods of farming and the growing attention to scientific agriculture.

As facts in the business situation proving that a "genuine and far-reaching trade revival is at hand," the New York *Evening Post* mentions:

"During three or four years the United States had been losing ground in agriculture. Our cotton crops had not been large enough to keep the Fall River mills on full time; our wheat crops left so small a surplus over home consumption that exports fell to an annual total hardly matched in thirty years. . . . .

"On top of this situation, with granaries and cotton storehouses as depleted as were merchants' shelves, there came in the first place a cotton crop 16 per cent. above the previous maximum, and now as the grain harvest of 1912 approaches, the Government's estimates of yesterday predict the largest crops of corn, oats, and spring-sown wheat in the country's history. The total wheat crop, notwithstanding the bad luck of the early harvest in the Central States, will probably exceed the 700,000,000-bushel yield which has heretofore only been recorded in the years of great agricultural abundance, 1906 and 1901. Much the same story comes from every other grain and fodder crop, nearly all of which ran disastrously short last autumn."

Add to this a shortage in the European crops, "that means a large and profitable export trade, for which we shall have the grain to spare" (so the exposition runs), and add the activity of the steel and copper trades, and judge also of what business is preparing for from the fact that "the freight-car facilities of the railroads are so far prest into immediate service that the side-tracked and idle cars are already at an abnormally low total figure, and are expected by railway men to have all been put to active work before the end of the present month." And finally, in answer to possible objections concerning the condition of the stock market as a barometer, and the presence of election time and "social unrest," the argument concludes:

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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"We do not profess to have penetrated the mysteries of the Stock Exchange, except to learn that that market sometimes 'discounts' events and situations long in advance, and is also sometimes more concerned with the problem of money-market facilities for speculation than with the general argument for or against that speculation. In the matter of the Presidential contest, experience teaches that, as a rule, prosperity is more apt to affect the result of an election than electoral results are apt to affect prosperity. And even as to 'social unrest,' it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that at least some part of that phenomenon, and perhaps the most unpleasant part, was an outgrowth of business reaction and depression."

The Wall Street Journal is not so definite about the future, but takes just as solid a satisfaction in the facts. And it might be added that many other editors are taking a great deal more than ordinary comfort in quoting figures and making deductions. This appears to be one of those instances when statistics are considered as of absorbing interest rather than of formidable dulness. "Figures that are really overwhelming in their immensity" is the Washington *Star's* description of them. "Yet altho records are broken in practically every case, so accustomed are the American people to the tremendous agricultural totals, that it is doubtful whether these statistics will very deeply impress the country." This remark might well apply, for one example, to *The Wall Street Journal's* attitude in opening an editorial upon "A Great Crop" with the calm remarks:

—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

"For a general revision upward, with which the country in general can be well satisfied, the government crop report as of September 1 may be commended. Favoring conditions in August increased the cereals, so that the indicated yields of the five important cereals (corn, wheat, oats, rye, and barley), together with potatoes, in the aggregate are 14 per cent. greater than the average of the past five years. Roughly speaking, this amounts to an increase of 730,000,000 bushels."

This expert describes the corn report as seemingly a "glowing one, and the fact that the crop actually gained in August should be important." The only danger it sees is that the corn is late and the frost may nip it. Opinion is reported strong in the wheat trade that the final yield will be even larger than the Government's estimate, and that even at present figures there appears to be "an exportable surplus of over 100,000,000 bushels after taking care of domestic requirements, seed, and a safe reserve." Concerning some of the other crops this paper observes:

"Brewing interests should find satisfaction in the barley crop; paint and oil industries must be encouraged with the flax report; while abundant forage crops (in which the consumer is indirectly interested), an excellent crop of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, together with the cereal yields, justify a cheerful frame of mind, not alone in the business man or railroad manager, but in the people at large. Even tho this is a Presidential year, 'the soil has remained in its place,' and if we can still have the needed sunshine with absence of frost to ripen the corn, the country will add another prosperous year to its calendar, with all that it means to industry and finance."

For those who do not care to examine the items in such detail, there are many editors who comment on the "staggering aggregate." There is a characteristic passage in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

"The $10,000,000,000 mark in value of aggregate yield of farm products of all kinds, which was hinted at in the report a month ago, seems to be assured. This is not only a larger total than has ever before been reached in the United States, but it is far better than anything noted in any other country of the world in any year."

The St. Louis writer infers that a reduction in the cost of living ought to be felt this fall and winter. The New York *World* uses the same figures, and adds an estimate of the hay crop in arguing that an increased supply of meat-stuff seems in prospect, but follows this immediately with a warning that it should be borne in mind that the production and the harvesting of the crops will cost more than in past seasons—therefore don't grow expectant for reduced prices: "We are going to have plenty, but it will not be cheap."

A demand appears in many quarters for more help than is available. The Pittsburg *Post* mentions this, but is not worried:

"A disturbing factor that promises to be mitigated this fall is the labor shortage that in a measure held back industrial activity. With the coming of frost, large numbers of workmen will be released to the mills who are now engaged out-of-doors."

This report of plenty of work is reminding some of the editors that the "full dinner-pail" is not being mentioned in connection with it. But while in this season prosperity and politics appear to be rather generally regarded as not over-closely intertwined, it is inevitable that politics should still pop up in editorials on crop reports. And, of course, there are at least three or four ways to interpret any current news from political view-points. For one way of looking at the situation, there is the conviction of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) that—

"This situation ought to have a good influence on the fortunes of the Republican party. The party thrives on prosperity. . . . In the past a situation of this kind usually heralded a great victory for the Republican party."

Or there is the view-point, like that of the New York *Mail* (Prog.), that everything in business is favorable if business men decide to elect Colonel Roosevelt:

"Loose Wilsonian talk about business and his threats of horizontal cutting of schedules menace the country's reviving prosperity; and they are its only menace.

"This talk might prove a wet blanket on prosperity if the people did not feel that they had the remedy in their own hands. They don't have to elect Wilson, the 'loose talker.'"

Or there is the view of the Democratic New York *Evening World:*

"After casting a shrewd eye over political prospects business men have made up their minds that rash and dangerous factions are safely sidetracked and that the next four years are likely to see a refreshingly honest, careful and wise handling of the interests of this land. . . . But look wider: The more the antics and vagaries of Theodore Roosevelt throw into relief the sound, penetrating earnestness and common sense of Woodrow Wilson, the more confidently and cheerily will this country bend to the work of the harvest."

And if none of these arguments find a sympathetic response, the business man may side with the New York *Sun*, which in this instance seems to think prosperity a force that has liberated itself from domination:

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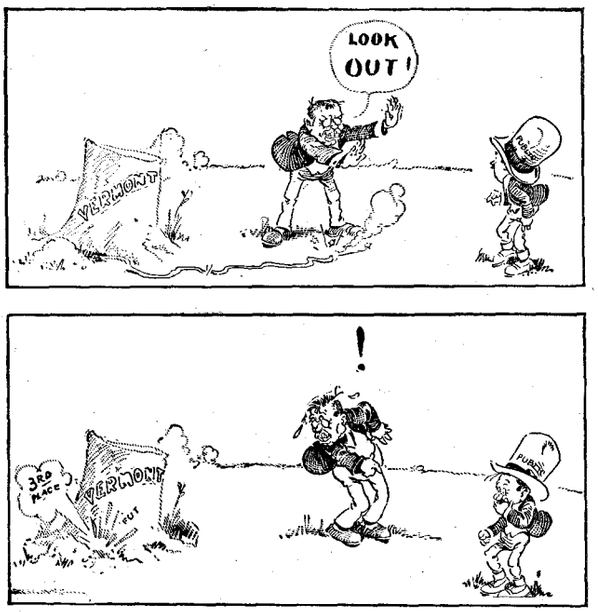

A FALSE ALARM.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

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POOR G. O. P.—"Oh, look what they did to me in Vermont!"
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

TWO IDEAS OF WHAT HAPPENED IN VERMONT.

"The great crops and the little are all exuberant. It is not in the power of politicians or Congress long to depress these essential money-makers."

MAINE'S INDECISIVE ELECTION

COLD COMFORT for any party seems to be found in last week's election in Maine by editors of divers political sympathies. Two years ago the election of Governor Plaisted roused nation-wide Democratic rejoicing, and was heralded as prophetic of the Democratic landslide which actually followed in November. The defeat of the same man this year is indeed a Democratic disappointment, but it is freely predicted that the plurality of 3,000 by which the Taft-Roosevelt coalition elected William T. Haines is bound to disappear when there are three Presidential tickets in the field in November, and that neither Republicans nor Progressives can hope to defeat the Wilson electors. This defeat, after Democratic campaigners had prophesied victory by a margin of 15,000 votes, means "a red light on the track," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.) warningly. "It is no time for overconfidence," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "If Maine shows how the country stands, there will be no landslide in November," is the way another Democratic paper, the New York *Telegraph*, looks at it, and a political authority is quoted as saying that it now "behooves the Democrats to get busy and begin to fight; that the campaign so far has consisted in dusting the front porch and kissing babies." Tho the New York *World* (Dem.) finds only confirmation for its belief that "Maine's six electoral votes will be cast for Wilson," it sees "one thing more demonstrated by the Maine returns":

"The Republican party is much stronger than had been supposed. Popular disgust with it, especially in the East, is far less aggressive than it ought to be. The Maine election indicates that if Mr. Roosevelt had not had an overwhelming ambition to be the only President ever elected to a third term, the outlook for Republican success this fall would have been far brighter than any of us believed."

Nor does this point escape Republican editors. Here is a change from a Democratic plurality of 8,753 in 1910 to a Republican plurality of about 3,000, a gain of one Congressman, leaving the Democrats with only one in the State and the probable Republican control of the legislature on joint ballot, insuring the choice of a Republican Senator to succeed Obadiah Gardner. This, avers Mr. Barnes's Albany *Journal*, "takes from the Democratic party all the encouragement it got out of the Vermont election." Moreover, this result may be logically accepted as indicating "a present trend of sentiment that will effect Republican victory throughout the country in November," and it will "encourage and stimulate Republicans everywhere to gather their strength in order that the defeat of the Democratic party, with its pernicious free-trade policy, may be made an impressive one." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), which is supporting Mr. Taft, calls attention to the "tremendous odds" against which the Republicans made their "plucky fight":

"Their truce as to the Taft-Roosevelt controversy deprived them of most of the resources of the national organization, which in other Presidential years have been so potent an influence in bringing out the Maine vote. The Democrats were enthusiastic and well organized, besides amply supplied with help from outside. Their taste of the spoils, for the first time in a generation, whetted their appetite for a continuance of the feast; and the general atmosphere of Democratic confidence inured to their advantage."

The outcome of the Maine campaign, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), will bring the Democratic leaders to a realization that Governor Wilson is steadily losing strength. It is also viewed by *The Tribune* as

"A startling commentary on the futility and superfluousness of the third-party movement. If the Republicans in Maine can still unite to recapture their State government, what excuse is there for a crippling division in the field of national politics? In most of the Republican States there would be, except for the Roosevelt candidacy, no obstruction whatever to a union on national as well as State candidates. The schism created at Chicago was created from the outside. It does not run deep into the State organizations, in which there are no irreconcilable differences between Taft supporters and Roosevelt supporters. The Maine election makes short work of the pretension that the Republican party is moribund. Its vitality and efficiency have not been permanently impaired. If Maine's example points to anything it points to the fact that the Republican organization will not merely survive, but regain its full strength

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whenever he chance is offered to its members and former members to come together again in brotherly concord."

From this time on, confidently asserts the Baltimore *American* (Rep.):

"The Republican charge against the ranks of the Democrats will be with full confidence and irresistible effect. Maine has set the pace for the Republicans of the nation. The vote of Maine should be and can be made the vote of the nation."

Progressives have less to say of the Maine election than of the one in Vermont, since their party did not enter into the contest. Yet they look for a heavy vote and possible success in November. For Maine, declares the Baltimore *News* (Prog.), "is decidedly a Progressive State."

"In the National Convention her delegates stuck by Roosevelt to the last, and went out with the 352. Roosevelt's personal popularity is tremendous throughout the State, and virtually the party that won yesterday is in the control of his friends and is the Progressive party bearing the Republican name."

These "friends," we are told by the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), "will now start in to establish their regular organization and carry the State for Roosevelt," and it adds in a burst of optimism:

"The Maine result, added to the Vermont result, proves that Taft and Wilson are going to be buried in the same coffin."

EARLY CAMPAIGN-FUND PUBLICITY

FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION of lists of contributions to the Democratic and the Progressive campaign funds, the press find themselves confronted with some timely problems in efficiency and in the definition of political virtue. How far publicity will affect the relations of the corporations and of the average voter to the political parties now perplexes so many editors that the publication of the lists seems to have added an entire new set of "issues." Whether the Democrats are right or wrong, wise or foolish, in attempting to pay their expenses by "popular and public" subscription, whether the Progressives have placed themselves under particular obligations to two contributors who gave $15,000 each, and whether corporations will yet give heavily to both of these parties and to the Republican if the general public fails to remit, are topics of lively controversy. Upon the theory of limiting subscriptions and giving them full and early publicity there is less disagreement.

The effectiveness of the present plans of operation is the topic most debated. Some are hopeful that response from the public will be livelier and that, as the Springfield *Republican* declares, "the day of huge corruption funds is on the wane." These enjoy drawing such contrasts as the New York *World* (Dem.) pictures:

"A dreary road we have traveled to this day. Dudley with his 'blocks of five' voted at command; Arthur jesting about the 'soap' that carried Indiana; Hanna with his brutal card-index efficiency of corruption; Harriman boasting about the 50,000 votes his $260,000 'turned' for Roosevelt in New York; Platt with his cynic's jest at the 'moral obligations' of party leaders to secret corruptionists—what messages of protest, could the dead but speak, might they not utter against these strange new ways!"

Other writers, no less willing, applaud the "higher standards" of the present, but doubt whether now the parties will be able to raise money enough to meet necessary campaign expenses. In this class is the New York *Times*, which, commenting on the Democratic treasurer's report, describes the course of the party as "Spartan" and "magnificent" in comparison with that of the Republicans in 1904, but declares that the question remains—

"Is it war, or, in this case, Is it politics?

"A national campaign is expensive. The committee thus far has received $175,000. There are three contributions of $10,000 each, five of $5,000, three of $2,500, one of $2,000 a dozen or more of $1,000, and so on. Meanwhile the committee estimates that 'the campaign for the next eight weeks will cost the committee approximately $100,000 a week, perhaps the sum needed will reach $120,000 a week.' . . . Can the popular subscription plan be depended upon to provide this great sum? If not, then the committee will be heavily in debt."

Of the $53,327 the Progressive party reports as its contributions to date, Mr. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey head the list with $15,000 each. The treasurer of the Progressives, in giving out a list of his party's expenditures as well as of the contributions, said:

"A statement of contributions without a statement of expenditures can hardly be called taking the American public into one's confidence, and we think the average citizen has a fair right to expect the Progressive party to continue the leadership in bringing campaign receipts and expenditures from the shadows of twilight into the light of day."

As for the relations of the various parties with the corporations, there are Democratic editors, Republicans, Progressives, and a few whose minds are not made up who are pointing accusing fingers at various contributors and alleging "corporation influence." The Democrats applaud the New York *Herald's* suggestion that a money-washing machine might be used by the Progressive candidate "in eliminating all suspicions of taint from the great wads of bills poured into his coffers by Mr. George W. Perkins." *Collier's Weekly*, long a friend of Colonel Roosevelt, also has its suspicions of Mr. Perkins and says:

"The statement of Colonel Roosevelt, frequently reiterated, that the money powers are fighting against him exclusively and are satisfied with both Taft and Wilson, is no doubt a perfectly candid statement of his belief, but it seems to us grossly inaccurate. . . . We happen to know that Mr. Perkins, while making it clear that he can raise all the money needed by the Bull Moose if he wants to, has held back and indicated that he might step out if things did not go according to his wish. We state this not as a surmise, but as a fact. It doesn't mean anything against Colonel Roosevelt's independence, which is well established, but it does seem to us to constitute a reason for not making charges of probable subserviency or helplessness against Governor Wilson."

That $10,000 is the largest gift allowed by the Woodrow Wilson supporters has not disarmed a like charge of corporation influence against the Democrats. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks that Rolla Wells, the Democratic treasurer, doesn't ask Mr. Wilson any questions, but proceeds diplomatically to make "big business" pay in discreet fashion. It cites:

"In the list of names of $5,000 contributors we find that of Jacob Schiff, a worthy gentleman, but who, as the head of a great New York banking house, has financed a number of the largest Ryan enterprises. There, too, and for a like amount, appears the name of Mr. Wells, some of whose financial investments are in properties affiliated with, if not auxiliary to, the Steel Trust. We take it that Mr. Wells never asked the Professor's consent to make this large contribution. He has spared the Professor the pain of having to decline money he wants and needs in his campaign. The same considerateness will explain the $10,000 contribution made by the wealthy New York banker, Henry Goldman, and it can even explain the $1,000 contribution by Perry Belmont, one of the trio of 'undesirable citizens' Mr. Bryan wanted to evict from the Baltimore convention as being more plutocratic than Democratic.

"Mr Wells has exercised delicacy as well as skill in all of this. Both the delicacy and the skill appear in the publishing, at this time, of the list of contributors of $100 or more. The Professor is being delicately advised of who it is that is bearing the financial heat and burden of the day. If he wants to protest, he has the opportunity. Let him speak now or forever after hold his peace."

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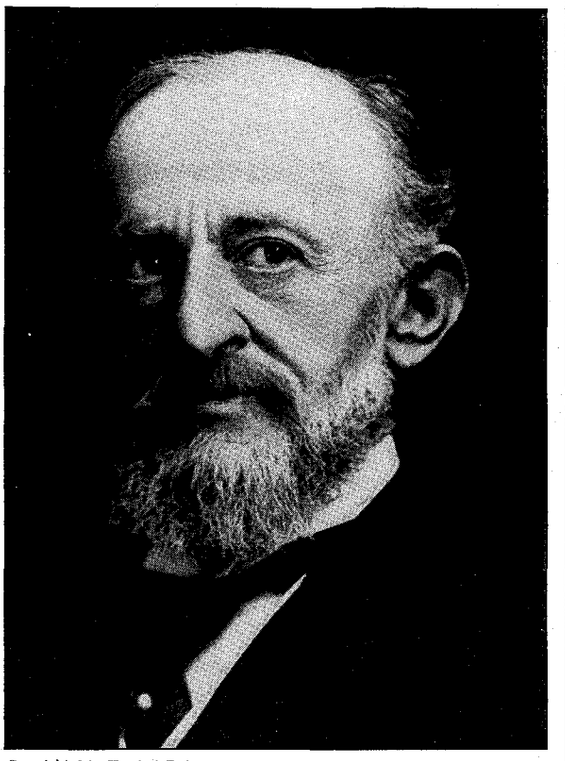
PROGRESSIVE CHANCES IN NEW YORK

"THIS NOMINATION puts us on our mettle," remarked Woodrow Wilson when he heard that the New York Progressives had chosen Oscar Straus as their candidate for governor. And there are many Democratic newspapers in New York which will even admit that unless their own convention nominates a candidate who can command public confidence, the election of the former Ambassador to Turkey is by no means to be considered an impossibility. Both Republicans and Democrats are likely to be drawn to Straus, thinks the independent New York *Journal of Commerce*, "unless there is strong counter-attraction in the recognized ability, high character, and personal independence of the regular candidates." And it is because it may force the nomination of such candidates that the Straus nomination is welcomed in many quarters. While few Democrats will admit that their electoral ticket is in danger, *The Journal of Commerce* insists that

"the tendency to 'go the whole ticket' might prove a peril to the Presidential candidate if that for governor should be distinctly weaker or out of harmony with what he is supposed to stand for. Neither party can afford to underrate the combined Roosevelt-Straus strength in this State. The candidate for governor is in New York stronger than the candidate for President."



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OSCAR S. STRAUS.

The diplomat, merchant, philanthropist, and ex-Cabinet member whose dramatic and unexpected nomination for governor by the Progressives of New York State causes apprehension among Republican and Democratic politicians.

Democratic, Republican, and Progressive papers in and out of New York State vie in paying tribute to the "ability, high character, and public experience of Mr. Straus," and they agree also upon his fitness for the gubernatorial office and his strength as a vote-getter. The nomination of this man, who is not only a national figure, but a "world figure," "restores the traditions of the day when a party's greatest men were put forward for the highest offices without hesitation or cavil, when peanut politics had not begun their blighting rule," according to the Progressive New York *Evening Mail*, which goes on jubilantly:

"Oscar S. Straus was not nominated because he was a Jew, nor even *in spite of* the fact that he was a Jew. He was nominated just because he was a man, and a great and good and strong man. The question of his faith was not taken into consideration at all. Why should it be? After two thousand years we have risen above all that. We are in purer air now. . . . . .

"It is the miracle of twenty centuries that an honorable Hebrew, of spotless good name, of noble service to the nation, should be chosen by a company who spontaneously sing 'Onward, Christian soldier, with the cross of Jesus marching on before.' It is a pledge of the new and cordial and enduring union of all. The open wound closes and heals at last."

The influential New York *World* (Dem.), which has declared that it will fight any Democratic ticket dictated by Charles F. Murphy, has words of hearty praise for Mr. Straus, despite its uncompromising hostility to Theodore Roosevelt. In Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal* this nomination is called "a tribute to the intelligence and sincerity of the Roosevelt party."

While both papers pay their respects to the personal qualifications of Mr. Straus, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) sees no prospect of his "winning, or even gaining second place," and *The Sun* (Ind.) says "his nomination will not modify the sentence to defeat which ran against the nominee of the Syracuse convention before he was selected." *The Evening Post* (Ind.), a strong Wilson supporter, is "wholly unable to agree," and argues thus:

"There is absolutely no telling, at the present moment, how many of those voters who are firmly opposed not only to Mr. Roosevelt personally, but also to his program, will find themselves ready, nevertheless, to vote for the Syracuse State ticket unless the other two parties put forward tickets equally worthy of their acceptance. The Presidential vote, it must be remembered, is to be cast upon a separate ballot, so that there will be no difficulty whatever in differentiating between the national and the State tickets. Unquestionably, those who are opposed to Roosevelt and the Roosevelt program will, other things being equal, prefer to vote against his party in the State as well as in the nation; but will other things be equal? In the present temper of the nation, and with the Republicans almost fatally divided, a proper Democratic State ticket, free from the Tammany taint, would have a walkover in November; but if these requirements are not met, a landslide in favor of the Syracuse ticket is far from being an impossibility."

This possibility is no less apparent to the Rochester *Herald* (Ind.), which declares that "unless the Democratic convention accomplishes the effectual and complete effacement of the impudent and incompetent Murphy from his dictatorship of nominations and of party policy . . . Mr. Straus will be the next governor of New York." With "weak, machine-made opponents," Straus might sweep the State, and "it is very much to be hoped that he would," adds the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Wilson).

Some Republicans rejoice, with the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, that the Straus nomination will divide the Democratic vote in New York City, where it is strongest. Others fear the complete destruction of the party unless "a man of the general type of Mr. Straus" is nominated. And Sheriff Law of Kings County thinks his party "could do far worse than to nominate Mr. Straus himself."

A typical Progressive view outside of New York is that of the Washington *Times*, which thinks that Oscar Straus' nomination justifies the Progressives' "strong hope that they will win. It means that New York has become a doubtful State in a new sense."

Such Socialistic comment as we have seen is in striking contrast with the foregoing. The New York *Daily People* calls Mr. Straus "the lifelong grinder of the faces of the poor," and *The Call* attacks him as "a real, true 'philanthropist,' opposed to the working class in all ways."

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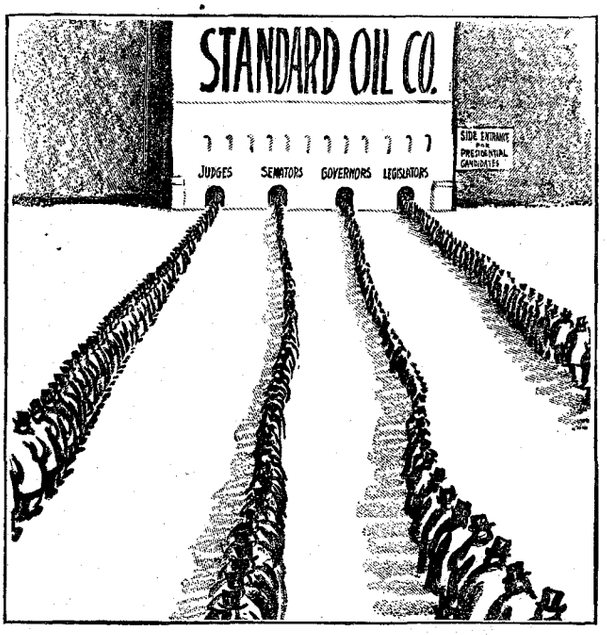

PAY-DAY.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

MR. ARCHBOLD FEELS AT HOME IN EUROPE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

STRIKING OIL.

MICHIGAN'S PRISON DISCIPLINE

A MUTINY in the Michigan penitentiary in Jackson, followed by a recourse to floggings, is called by some a natural consequence of "humanitarian" methods of prison management. The Detroit *News* says that "the conclusion is irresistible that the new system never has been fully tried in Jackson, and therefore can not be condemned," but some other editorial moralists are as certain as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* that the "sentimental theorists of prison reform" in Michigan have been given "a very black eye." Governor Osborn is quoted as saying that the mutiny—which the convicts described as a revolt against official grafting and bad food—was the result of the "new penology," which many of the convicts "misunderstand, and see in our efforts only weakness." Concerning the cruelties said to have been meted out as punishment to fifty leaders in the rebellion, the Governor argues that severe treatment is required and is sanctioned officially, but that the whippings have been less painful than dispatches have related. He declares:

"No marks are left upon the body, and it is simply a spanking such as any wise mother gives an unruly and incorrigible and disobedient child, emphasized in severity in proportion as the man is bigger than the child.

"There are only two ways of ruling anything or anybody. One is through reason and the other by force. Reason has been tried and found ineffective at Jackson, and now force will be used as a medium for practical reasoning that will follow."

Many editors, however, seem to take the word of their correspondents rather than the Governor's. After printing that under stinging torture two of the first fifteen men who were whipped fainted and had to be taken to the hospital, they make sarcastic comment like this in the New York *World:*

"Anywhere but in Michigan this flogging of convicts would be regarded a relic of barbarism. In Michigan's advanced stage of progress it seems to pass as a humane method of correcting convicts for breaches of prison discipline committed, as they believed, in assertion of their rights. If one of them ever again complains of his food the Board of Control should have him flayed alive."

Even more indignant is the Pittsburg *Post*, which, tho recognizing that the mutiny severely tried the temper of prison officials, thinks "it is shocking to our finer sensibilities to realize that in this twentieth century the horrors of the Spanish inquisition are being repeated."

On middle ground between the defenders of the officials and the entirely unsympathetic stands the Cleveland *Leader*, contending that the warden "probably has done his best," but has failed for lack of special fitness for the work:

"Without experience or special ability he was placed in charge of a prison already demoralized, and, furthermore, was hampered by limitations put on him by politicians and sentimentalists.

"It is known that there has been a long-standing criminal traffic in drugs between keepers in the institution and prisoners. There has been great laxity in examining incoming and outgoing mail. The passage of contraband goods has been easy. The sort of discipline that has prevailed is made plain by the fact that convicts suffering just punishment for desperate crimes were able to arm themselves with knives, razors, bricks and staves, and engage in a four-days' battle with armed guards.

"The lesson is a striking and impressive one. It shows the logical results of making appointments in the public service for political considerations, regardless of merit."

Of the papers which defend the Jackson floggings, the Washington *Herald* is one of the boldest, declaring that the convicts "have been given a lesson on the majesty of the law." Making first the admission that recognition of corporal punishment "sounds brutal," *The Herald* predicts that "with the official return of the rod in the Jackson institution the need of it will grow less." Its argument runs:

"In the case of desperate criminals, men who have committed crimes for which they would have been hanged in the District of Columbia, men who would make even a hardened criminal more hardened, they must be treated the same as any one who is outside the pale of Christian influence. While there is life there is hope is an old saying, but in the case of such desperate characters as these men in the prison at Jackson have shown themselves to be, there is no hope for them; but there is hope that if they are taught that the law is supreme others may learn the same lesson."

For those who, like this editor, fear that sentimentalism has lately been having its way, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* has this word:

"Intelligent prison reform was sadly needed in many penal institutions just a few years ago. But sentimental faddists,

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WHILE THE GENERAL SLEPT.
—Carter in the Boston *Journal*.

A WHITE-HOUSE NIGHTMARE.
—Crichton in *Collier's Weekly*.

"AND IN THAT SLEEP WHAT DREAMS MAY COME!"

riding the prison reform movement, have secured the adoption in some cases of fanciful theories of their own which are proving harmful in practise. The sensational mutiny in Michigan serves to show that some of these well-intentioned fads are but cruel kindnesses at best, as dangerous to the convicts as to society, for whose protection they are segregated."

OUR DUTY IN MEXICAN DISORDER

THE PERSISTENCE of Mexican intervention rumors is rather puzzling to those editorial observers who thought they saw in the dispersal of Orozco's army and the Federal reoccupation of Juarez evidence of Madero's complete mastery of the situation. But there are certain disquieting facts which others think very likely to require the presence of United States troops on Mexican soil. In the populous southern part of Mexico, they point out, the bandit-like operations of Zapata and Salgado continue unchecked. In the north Orozco is perhaps more dangerous and annoying as a guerrilla chieftain in the mountains of Sonora than as the commander of a revolutionary army in Chihuahua. Nor, if we are to believe the news dispatches, have border troubles entirely ceased. Our patrolling force has been strengthened and several small rebel bands operating near the Rio Grande are being closely watched. There are also stories of raids upon American ranches in Arizona and New Mexico, destruction of railroads and other American property in Mexico, and reports of Americans living in Mexico either fleeing in terror to this country or sending for arms that they may defend themselves against brigands and rebels. Since there is no east-to-west railroad in Northern Mexico, the Federal Government has hitherto been handicapped in its campaign against the revolutionists in Sonora. Recognizing this, the United States Government recently permitted a force of Mexican regulars to make a short rail journey through American territory from El Paso to a point in Sonora.

The United States, declares the Minneapolis *Journal*, "must recognize the truth that disorder, atrocities, destruction can not forever be permitted to run their evil courses unchecked, neither in Mexico nor any other land between the United States and Panama." We owe it not only to our own citizens to bring about order in Mexico, but also to the other nations warned off Mexican soil by the Monroe Doctrine, for, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* opinion, "the only Latin nation that lies adjacent to the United States" can not be "permitted to become a place of anarchy in which European sojourners are not safe." If foreign interests call on us for protection, then, remarks the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,

"It will be 'up to us,' and reluctant as we may be to cross the border, long as we might refrain if we alone were concerned, if the present conditions continue indefinitely and grow more aggravated, as in that case they must, we shall be compelled to move, and if we once cross it is unlikely that we shall ever come back. In any event we may as well look the possibility in the face and be ready for it."

That present conditions in Mexico are a "nuisance" at our doors and that the Mexican Government is "slow and unprepared for war" is admitted by the Jersey City *Journal*, but it adds that "in spite of this it is the duty of the Mexican Government to govern its own internal affairs and the United States is not called on to interfere." Zapata is "a bandit and a murderer," similarly concedes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which has often urged a strong policy in Latin-America, but it believes that in this case "it is not our business to round him up," and intervention by us would not be justified. Suggestions that the annexation of Mexico may be the eventual solution are treated with scorn by the Portland *Oregonian*, which says:

"The best we can do with that Republic is to leave it to stew in its own juice, taking care not to allow any of its rebellious rabble to overflow our borders. It may become necessary to send an expedition for the rescue of those Americans who are exposed to risk of death or starvation in the land of many revolutions and for the collection of indemnity for their losses. Having done this, we should withdraw our troops from the plagued country and leave it to settle its own internal quarrels."

The recent "sudden and violent recrudescence of intervention talk in regard to Mexico," and the impression generally gained from the Washington dispatches "that President Taft and those near to him are entertaining the idea of intervention in a far greater degree than was the case a short time ago," bring from the New York *Evening Post* the emphatic declaration: "That any such imperative necessity exists there is not a shadow of reason for believing." With this the New York *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *World* agree. According to *The Times*, "no single incident reported from Mexico and not all the reports

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of depredations north and south combined" justify the intervention talk. And in the news columns of this paper we find the statement of Governor Colquitt of Texas that conditions along the Rio Grande "are better now than they have been during the last eighteen months." In an interview published in the New York *Tribune*, President Madero speaks thus:

"Conditions have improved importantly and materially at all points in the Republic, especially in the north. The Government has under arms to-day, and rendering effective service against all classes of disturbers of public peace and order, sixty thousand men. If necessary we will add to these as many as may be needed.

"We have all the money at our disposal that we require, and plenty of recruits in prospect. . . . . .

"To show the ability of the Government to protect American interests, it is only necessary to point to conditions in Sonora, which are alleged to form the cause for the latest outbreak of intervention talk in the United States. Proper representations came to this Government through the usual diplomatic channels that American interests in Cananea and elsewhere were in jeopardy. As promptly as it possibly could have been done by any government under the circumstances, the protection asked for was granted, and all that was asked for was granted."

GOING UP!
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

President Madero predicts that "within a very short time Orozco will no longer be in a condition seriously to menace peace in the north or to cause friction between your Government and ours." The victims of the marauders in the south, he contends, have been almost invariably Mexican, and the campaign against the Zapatistas has been "so effective that now peace prevails almost generally and disturbances in the south are now isolated in the mountains between the states of Mexico and Morelos."

A further reason for confidence lies in the fact that the new Mexican Congress, which convened this week, contains a majority in sympathy with the President's policies. The New York *Sun* believes that this body will enact reform legislation which will quiet many of the complaints that Madero has failed to keep his promises. So,

"Honorable dealing with a weaker nation in the throes of a wide-spread popular movement for its betterment requires that the United States keep its hands off and permit President Madero to use the opportunity that is now within his grasp to save awakened Mexico."

But some near the Mexican border complain of the Administration's inactivity, and compare it with the promptness with which American marines were dispatched to the capital of Nicaragua a few weeks ago. Says the editor of the Baton Rouge (La.) *State Times:*

"In Mexico Americans have been hung, slaughtered, robbed, outraged, denounced. . . . . .

"In Nicaragua the miserable, ignorant, bankrupt people fight in sheer despair of existing conditions, egged on by rival foreign concessionaires who deem themselves apt to gain from the success of this or that faction—and at the shadow of a threat against Americans, marines and ships and infantrymen begin hurried progress to Corinto and Bluefields.

"Has the time come when the United States of America regulates and governs its attitude toward other countries according to their size and power? . . . . .

"More than all else—the American Government is held in contempt because the Mexicans judge of the different treatment accorded Nicaragua and Mexico by the American Department of State, and hold that American forbearance toward Mexico is inspired by fear. . . . . .

"The United States controls in Nicaragua only by pure weight of arms, and it is doubtful if in all the bounds of that country there is one native who is a sincere well-wisher of the northern Republic.

"In Mexico the adherents of the old régime hold the United States responsible for Madero's success because of the utterly laughable failure to stop the passage of arms and ammunition across the border; the Maderistas feel under no obligation to the United States because this country went through the awkward and comical motions of 'preserving neutrality'; and the present revolutionists, comprized chiefly of the extremists who first fought for Madero, bitterly hate the Americans because, when revolt was aimed at Madero, the United States proved how quickly and easily most of the arms and ammunition movement could be impeded."

No less indignant is the El Paso *Times:*

"Is American life and American property interests in the Republic of Nicaragua any more valuable than American life and American property interests in the Republic of Mexico? Is a man any less an American because he has made his home and invested his money in Mexico? Is the American flag the emblem of strength, power, and protection in Nicaragua and only a rag in Mexico?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JUST to rub it in, the London suffragists have established their headquarters at No. 15 Adam Street.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IT is reported that Edison has perfected the phonograph, thus indicating that at last he has rigged it up with a silencer.—*Washington Post.*

THE bull moose candidate proceeds on the theory that a man can solve great public problems and at the same time be one himself.—*Washington Star.*

THE roof of the old church in Columbus in which the Republican party of Ohio was born fell in Sunday. The Colonel can prove an alibi.—*Toledo Blade.*

ONE of T. R.'s speeches in Vermont was delivered at Bellows Falls, but the linotype made it Bellows Fails. Even the machinery tells lies about the Only Truthful Man.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE "New Sin" Company has sailed from London to open in Chicago. We don't know what this particular sin may be, but we guarantee that it won't be new in Chicago.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOW that Charles W. Morse has recovered his health, he will, of course, voluntarily return to prison and serve out his sentence.—*Buffalo Express.*

NO man could be the object of so much criticism and concern as Theodore Roosevelt is without feeling somewhat important.—*Washington Star.*

OHIO women may be justified in making sarcastic replies when they are in future assured by Ohio men that they adore them.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is remarkable to see how the same election news can change its aspect after treatment by two display head-line artists of opposed political views.—*Washington Star.*

WE can not help but sympathize with South Carolina when we read that a Philadelphia newspaper is delivering the Palmetto State a lecture on honesty in elections.—*Macon Telegraph.*

GOVERNOR WILSON announces that he has taken on seven pounds in weight since the nomination. It is no use. He can not hope to beat President Taft in that way.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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SUCCESSORS OF THE YOUNG TURKS

THE NEW GRAND VIZIER,

Marshal Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, "a man universally respected and admired." Abdul Hamid kept him in office in Egypt twenty years in order to keep him out of Constantinople.

THE EXTINCTION of the Young Turk government at Constantinople comes at a moment of crisis when the highlanders of Albania are revolting, the Greek islanders are threatening to cast off Turkish allegiance, and Turkey is ready for peace with Italy on a basis that concedes defeat. It has long been alleged by the opposition press at Constantinople that the ministry of Said Pasha and his Young Turk coterie were starving the Army, and yet compelling them to fight. That was what caused the rebellion of Turkish officers in the Monastir region. The new ministry, under Ghazi Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, is expected to remedy these evils and put an end to the war. The London *Times* thus describes the character of the cabinet now ruling Turkey:

"The new Government, which comprizes three ex-Grand-Viziers, may be described as a ministry of 'all the talents.' It is indeed a Council of the Elders, and the combined ages of its members would make a respectable figure. But proved statesmanship and ripe experience are precisely what is needed at the present moment as an antidote to the aggressive and boyish self-confidence which for the past four years has kept the Empire in a state of perpetual warfare and ruffled the sentiments of all its subject populations. The new Grand Vizier, indeed, is rather a soldier than a politician, but his age, his military record, and his title of Ghazi should win the veneration of the Army—the all-important factor at the present moment—and avert the possible danger of pretorianism. The great administrative experience of Hilmi Pasha is also an important asset and the inclusion of Kiamil Pasha will win the adherence of the Liberals. . . . Their first administrative act—the abolition of the prolonged state of siege at Constantinople—is a commendable step, and the dispatch of an Albanian deputation to inquire into the grievances of the mountaineers is also of favorable omen."

The new ministry has certainly its work cut out for it, for the "Young Turks," the party of Union and Progress, have utterly failed in the task they undertook at Constantinople, as Europe views the case. Their scheme of representative government has proved a farce, their war minister, Shefket Pasha, now retired, is held largely responsible for all the bitterest experiences of the war with Italy. Here is the account as given by the London *Saturday Review:*

"It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the German ambassador then at Constantinople was consulted by the Turkish Government as soon as the war broke out as to the wisest policy for them to pursue. Baron von Bieberstein gave the very sensible reply that Turkey, having no fleet worth mentioning and few troops in Tripoli, had irrevocably lost that province. The best thing to do, therefore, was to enter into negotiations with Italy to obtain a good round sum as compensation, which could then have been done. At that moment there was no special reason for the Arabs hating the Italians or resenting the retirement of the Turks, while the Turks would have secured what they wanted more than territory — money. This wise advice was rejected, and the Young Turks gave out most treacherously that the German ambassador had advised complete surrender. We are not aware whether Mahmoud Shefket was the principal culprit in this matter, but certainly the committee in general were to blame. It is clear that they believed that a surrender in Tripoli, even for a cash consideration, would prove a fatal blow to their prestige. They have also shown that Young Turks are just as stupid and arrogant as all Turks have been and continue to be."

A BALKAN DIVERSION.

THE BALKAN POWERS (to Turkey)—"I challenge you to mortal combat!"

TURKEY—"Certainly." (To Italy.) "I hope you won't think me discourteous if I can not continue to give you my undivided attention." —*Punch* (London).

The Committee of Union and Progress has wasted its four years' opportunity and has practically done nothing, says the militarist organ *Tanzimat* (Constantinople). This is the reason why they have been ejected from power, have utterly lost their original prestige, and are becoming actually discredited

THE NEW WAR MINISTER,

Nazim Pasha, who is expected to restore peace rather than to continue war.

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in Europe. To quote the words of this paper, now the organ of the new Government:

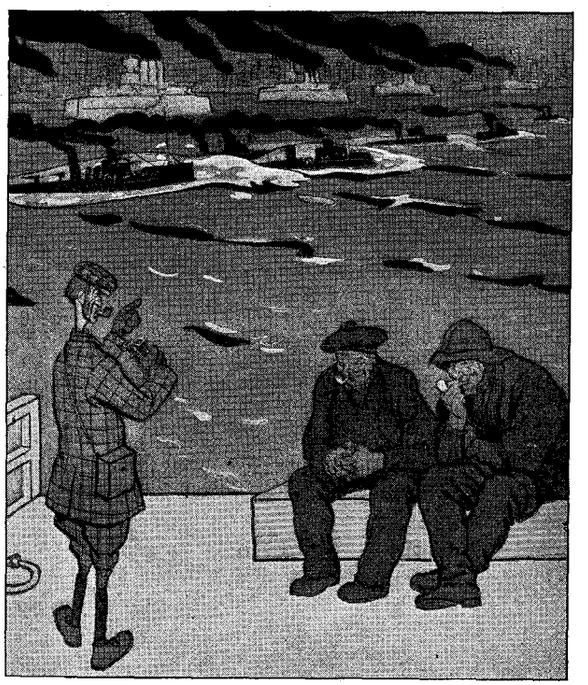
"The Committee of Union and Progress has had for four years many opportunities and chances to gain success. Unfortunately it has been unable to profit by these. One of these good chances was that this committee, whose acts had surpassed those of the régime of absolutism, had gained the name in Europe of Young Turks. Nor was this surprizing. Since the Committee of Union and Progress had in its day fought the Hamidian régime, and had been founded with the object of starting in this land an era of liberty and equality, it was but natural that the Europeans, as defenders of such enterprises, should appreciate and sympathize with their cause; and, to distinguish them from the men of the old régime, should give them the title of Young Turks, just as they did for the liberal Persians and the Chinese revolutionists, whom they called Young Persians and Young Chinese. But later, gradually all the true friends of the Constitution began to desert the Committee of Union and Progress, because of its bad administration. In spite of this the glorious name of Young Turks was retained in Europe. In fact, this name was for a long time a great asset to the committee. Had they known how to follow a better course, they might still profit by it."

But "the party of Union and Progress has not even the strongest organization" in Turkish politics. The party now in power, the party of Liberty and Agreement, has long been the dominant force, tho appearing merely in opposition. Its members include the higher officials of the Empire, and they do not form a mere political club, like the Young Turks, who stand for nothing but representative popular government and liberty of debate. The party of Liberty and Agreement represent the popular spirit of the Young Turks, we are assured, combined with the conciliatory spirit which tends to unite Moslem and "infidel" alike under the banner of National Constitutionalism. This party is declared to be stronger and better organized than the Young Turks, yet neither fanatic nor reactionary in temper, in spite of the view taken by European publicists. Hence we read:

"In Europe, since the committee were known as Young Turks, the Opposition was long considered as reactionary. And this was logically necessary. Since Europe knew the Union and Progress Committee as Young Turks, that is, formed of intelligent Ottomans, animated by the love of liberty, naturally all who opposed them could only be fanatics or reactionaries. Could it be otherwise?

"Besides this, they have in Europe a wrong impression of the organization of the Union and Progress party. They are considered as the only party that is well organized. Naturally it will not be long before they will perceive the error of this view. In the Ottoman Empire, no party, neither Unionists nor our Liberty and Agreement party, can be regarded as constituted on a solid basis; for our social fabric, whether from a moral or from a material point of view, is not yet mature enough for solid organizations. But when compared with the Union and Progress party, the Liberty and Agreement (Entente liberale) may be considered more solid.

"As far as we know, the Union and Progress Clubs in the provinces were composed exclusively of the higher officials. But now that it is forbidden to officials to be members of political clubs, the Union and Progress Clubs will resemble mills that can not grind for lack of water."



WHERE IT WILL END.

ENGLAND—"Is this the whole fleet of Germany?"
"No, it is only one-quarter of it."
ENGLAND—"Where are the other three-quarters?"
"You may see them in Assignment Harbor, close to Bankruptcy Island."
ENGLAND—"Assignment and bankruptcy? Heavens! I must make haste to join them." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

ECONOMIC NECESSITY OF WAR

IT IS THE OVERGROWTH of population and the overproduction of manufactured articles that result in the necessity of war, says a writer in the Paris *Figaro*. Every nation must find an outlet for its overflowing population and its surplus of manufactured goods, hence the necessity of invasion and capture of other lands. A writer in the *Revue* of Paris makes this statement the text of an essay on the economic causes of the European war which is at our doors. These are the words with which he opens his discourse:

"While the pacifists are stirring themselves in all directions in order to hasten the approach of a universal reign of peace, scientific sociologists are uttering cries of alarm. The population in the different states is, in fact, becoming multiplied so quickly that with few exceptions all the nations will find themselves compelled in the struggle for life to create new outlets for people without work, without land, and without money. It is thus that the most prolific countries become for that very reason a common danger for the peace of the world."

Of course, this French writer brings in Germany as a dreadful example, but also couples with that country England, Japan, and the United States, as he says:

"Germany has always been looked upon as a veritable bugbear by the pacifists who are looking anxiously toward the morrow. Within a hundred years Germany's population has been tripled and to-day is to be counted as 64,000,000 souls. At the same time her emigration has always been considerable. From her incapacity to feed all her children she has sent them out in swarms to every corner of the world. In one century she has furnished to the United States alone 6,000,000 immigrants. And yet her own inhabitants are found 303 for every square mile, while France has only 134 per square mile. Added to this is an extraordinary advance in Germany's economic prosperity and this again is a source of danger to the peace of the world. Not only has Germany been compelled to permit the expatriation of a great number of her children, but she has also been bound, at the risk of being ruined by overproduction in her industrial activities, to find at any cost new outlets for her products.

"France also has augmented considerably the extent and development of her colonies, not only in the extreme East, in Tongking, in Indo-China, in Africa, in the Sudan and Madagascar, but also in Morocco. For the last twelve years there are clear signs of economic advancement in France, but while there is no danger to the peace of the world from the excess of French population, no doubt her manufactures will render her anxious to extend her territory abroad as she has done in Asia and Africa.

"England, too, has been seeking an increase of her transoceanic territory as an outlet for her surplus economic productions. Every one knows how she has planted herself in Egypt, how she has defended, at the cost of great sacrifices, her supremacy in South Africa. But still it is always Germany, with her surplus of population, her ambitions, her shady and touchy foreign policy, which she carries on in season and out of season; yes, it is Germany which still remains the great factor in the international uneasiness."

The main danger, this writer says, lies in the situation sketched above, but he finally brings in the United States as a proof of

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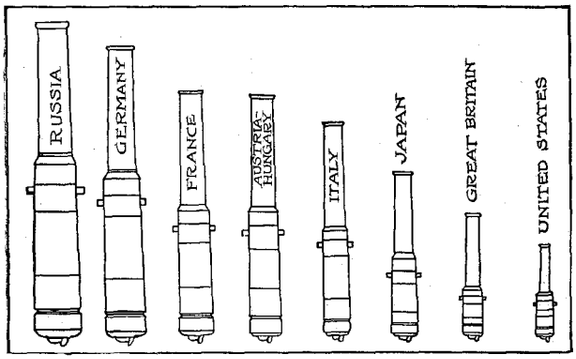
the futility of any attempt at the present moment to forfend the coming conflict. War is inevitable, and in spite of all the efforts of Nobel prizemen such as Theodore Roosevelt people can not be induced to expect the dove. He declares:

"The truth of what I have said is universally felt. Ex-President Roosevelt in his last European tour visited several countries and interviewed monarchs and statesmen, dwelling especially on the subject of a projected universal alliance in favor of peace. Wherever he went, however, he found that the attitude of Germany was causing a disquietude which could not be concealed. Every one with whom he spoke mentioned with alarm the position taken by the German policy from time to time in territories the most diverse. Nor must we forget, for all the nations



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE WORLD'S ARMIES.
A diagram showing how far the nations are anxious "to keep their powder dry and their sword sharpened."

remember, that Germany is the only country which has systematically opposed every proposal and every initiative which might tend to the limitation of armaments. . . . Germany is the great champion of an armed peace. Sincerely or not, she maintains on every occasion, by the mouth of her sovereign and of her statesmen, by newspaper interviews, by the utterances of her politicians and men of science, even of her artists, that might is and always will be for her the guaranty of her right and the pledge of the world's peace which, she says, Germany knows how to impose. This is the reason why she takes care to 'keep her powder dry and her sword sharpened.'"

He then proceeds to show how the United States has come to the same predicament of overpopulation and overproduction, and we read:

"It is not only in old Europe, with its overflowing population, that the facts above enumerated become day by day more evident and the danger more pressing. As a matter of fact even the United States begins to suffer from a plethora of population. Up to this time her territory has been the great resource for all human energies which elsewhere could find no employment. In the prairies of the Far West it seemed that an indefinite extent of land was offered for the working of civilization's pioneers. But there are already serious indications of the fact that there is not sufficient space for this ever-increasing tide of human activity. Even this present year almost a hundred thousand farmers from the Western States have emigrated to Canada, where the land is still far from being occupied. If we compare carefully the density of population to the square mile in different countries, it is seen that Canada has two inhabitants to the square mile, South America seven, the United States thirty. The best colony which they have obtained, by great exertions and many sacrifices, viz., the Philippines, has already sixty-nine per square mile. It is this continued increase of the population which has compelled the United States, and at the same time afforded them the means, to augment to an enormous degree their annual military expense. These expenses of Army and Navy taken together have more than tripled in three years. They have risen from $51,000,000 to $185,000,000. Brother Jonathan has shown a desire to cut a figure on the sea. He has felt himself bound by his growing greatness to join the company of those modern Molochs who stand armed from head to foot. The United States, whose population is now that of a great nation, has passed into the rank of a great Power, with all the heavy expenses and the vast risks which this position brings with it. At the present moment it has a word to say in all international conflicts, and can make its voice heard in the concert of the world. But, of course, *noblesse oblige*, and it has henceforth to take its share of this heavy burden of an armed peace."

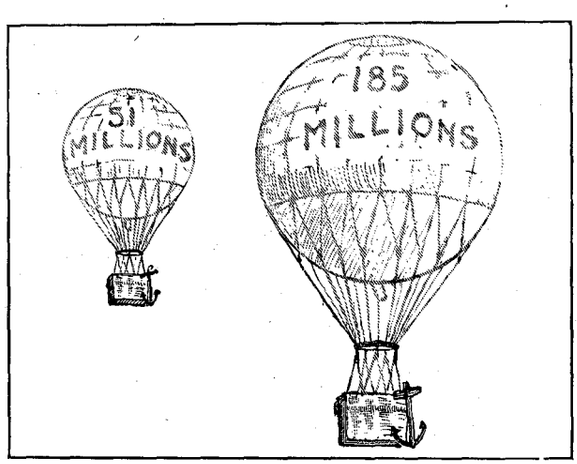
The preservation of this armed peace necessarily weighs as heavily on Japan, Austria, and Russia as on the nations previously mentioned, and we are told:

"In every country of the world the numerical expansion of the people leads silently but inevitably to war, not only in Europe and in America, but in Asia. In the extreme East the danger caused by overpopulation increases day by day. There is Japan, the last great victorious nation of history, which, altho she has already found an outlet for her conquering hosts in Korea and Manchuria, is already almost strangled in her narrow islands. Peopled as these are with a warlike nation of 50,000,000 men, it is no wonder that she has already cast covetous eyes upon the Philippine Islands and the rich lands of the south, which possess an area of more than two-thirds of the Empire of Nippon and are yet peopled by some millions of inhabitants for the most part savages."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S VIEW OF THE NEW MONROE CLAUSE

MINGLED AMAZEMENT and curiosity mark the comment of the Japanese press on Senator Lodge's utterances on the Monroe Doctrine which recently culminated in the Senate resolution forbidding the acquisition of land on the American continents by foreign governments or corporations, when such land might be used against us in war. They smile at the Senator's apology that the resolution he introduced is merely the reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine and has no particular reference to any action of Japan, and declare that the apology is in itself sufficient evidence that the resolution was proposed with an eye on Nippon. The *Jiji* (Tokyo) questions the wisdom of the Senate in adopting such a resolution, especially after the bogy of Magdalena Bay had been exploded, leaving not a shadow of doubt as to Japanese intentions in Mexico. And as for the Monroe Doctrine, what is it anyhow, ask the Japanese editors. To the *Jiji* and the *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokyo) this doctrine appears to be nothing but the declaration of our arbitrary policy not yet recognized as a principle in international law and having no binding authority among the Powers. The *Nichi-Nichi* bluntly adds:

"What is the meaning of this much ado about nothing? Even if a Japanese corporation leased land on Magdalena Bay, what



ANNUAL EXPENSE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS 1890–98 AND 1902–10.

right has the United States to complain about it? The contract would be signed by an independent nation whose sovereign rights the United States must respect."

At the same time this journal is pleased that the influence of the United States is steadily extending over the Latin-American

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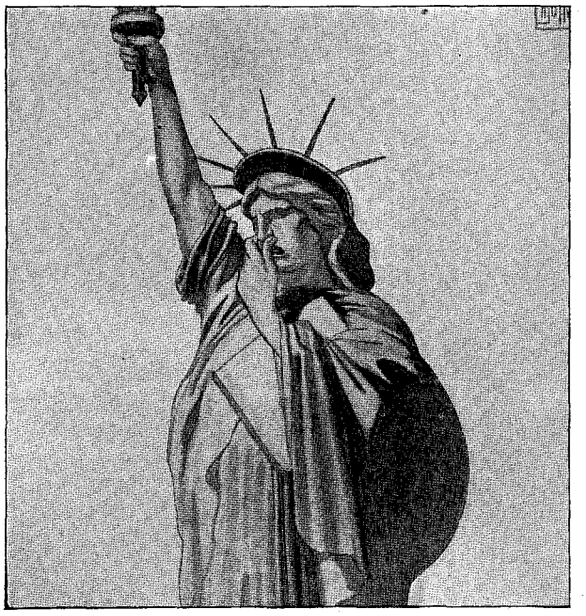

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

MISS LIBERTY—"I guess they are exposing the New York police corruption again." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL.

The only monopoly permitted in the United States is the police monopoly of the privilege of plunder and extortion. —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

AS OTHERS SEE US.

republics. "If the Latin-American republics prosper and progress under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine," we are told, "Japan has every reason to be thankful to the United States, for the prosperity of those sister republics of the United States will no doubt prove a potent auxiliary to the expansion of our trade across the Pacific." Repeatedly the Tokyo paper assures us that Japan has no territorial ambition either in Mexico or in South America, and that her aspirations on the American continents are purely commercial.

The *Jiji* takes the same views as the *Nichi-Nichi* as to the legal status of the Monroe Doctrine, but concedes that it deserves some respect on the part of foreign Powers, inasmuch as the Latin-American republics seem to be quite willing to acquiesce in the influence of the United States and have on many occasions connived at her interference with their foreign affairs. Other Tokyo journals regret the Lodge resolution, regarding it as a sort of pin-pricking aimed to disturb the equanimity of the Japanese. They all agree, however, that the resolution will by no means affect the whale-fishing concession off Mexico, which includes no land lease on the Mexican shores.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE BOYCOTTING GERMAN GOODS

GERMANY IS ALWAYS COMPLAINING of the hostility of France, as seen both in the press and by the attitude frequently taken by the Government. Germany being a large manufacturing country has found a great market in England, Italy, Spain, Russia, and up to this time in France also, for her manufactured goods of all kinds. But recently the German press complains that France is absolutely boycotting the goods of Germany, and manifesting a trade hostility which is expressive of natural sentiment rather than prompted by economic and practical motives. *The Koelnische Zeitung*, which is always considered to be the spokesman of the Government, actually dwells upon this fact as indicative of French hatred for Germany, and avers:

"For several weeks a new campaign has been waged against the importation of German merchandise into France. The goods exported from Germany are declared by French dealers to be cheap and bad, and this in a country like France, where industries of all kinds have long ceased to show any advancement and where for the last thirty years the technical schools have modified neither their entrance examinations nor their curriculum. It is easily to be believed that these attacks are directed by the French business men, who are suffering from the evil situation of French industries. However this may be, French hostility against Germany is indicated at this present day by utterances more violent than have been exhibited during the last twenty years. The time of peaceful self-restraint seems to have passed. Paris is at this moment more full of Germanophobes than ever it was before. That is the message which we have to deliver to our readers to-day."

These sentiments are reechoed by the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), which speaks in the following open manner:

"The trade competition which is caused by the admission of foreign industrial products into France and particularly by German importations imposes upon purchasers the duty of buying French goods and giving their preference to national industries. This duty is at present neglected to a shameful degree. Very frequent are the requests made to the German consuls in France for the addresses of French mercantile houses, and these requests are all from Germans. Yet our national industry is actually making the goods concerning which the request is made.

"Our Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued an order to the German consulates forbidding them to communicate anything to the industrial houses of Germany which is likely to be to the prejudice of our national manufactories."

General Gaedke, who is considered an authority in military matters and is a great writer in German reviews on politico-military questions, declares that a form of warfare which undersells France in her own local markets is particularly encouraged by great German merchants who think that the impoverishment of France by the ruining of their industries is a much better way of overcoming her than the building of huge and extravagantly costly armaments. Speaking in the *Friedenswarte* (Berlin), this specialist remarks:

"The great majority of cultivated Germans and especially the learned classes is composed of resolute and sometimes fanatical partizans of a strong army and of a fleet ever growing in numbers. The Government in their opinion does not do enough in this direction. On the other hand, the great industries which represent the wealth of Germany, while they maintain the theory of armaments, think that a pacific conquest of France would be more advantageous."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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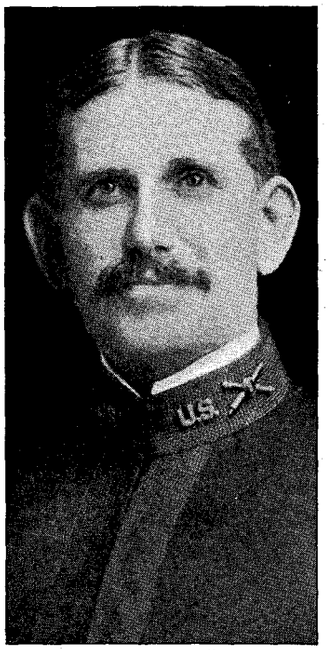
OUR FUTURE "FLYING BATTERIES"

MUCH has been said of the possibilities of the aeroplane in warfare, and the fact that all nations of the first class are adding flocks of these mechanical birds to their military equipment shows that such possibilities have not been overrated; yet the aviator has still been thought of chiefly as a scout, hardly as an offensive fighter. New ordnance devised in connection with military aviation has been mostly defensive and intended to destroy the aeroplane when fired from the ground. And yet the aviator seems amply able to take the offensive when armed with specially devised weapons. The flier who recently dropt mock bombs into a fort at Newport possibly would not have been permitted to get vertically above his prey under conditions of actual warfare; but if he did succeed in getting there, there is little doubt about what he would have done. And now Colonel Lewis, of the United States Coast Artillery, has devised a special form of gun intended to be fired from an aeroplane. With such a weapon as this it will not be necessary to get into a position whence bombs may be dropt. It may be fired anywhere within range, and the question will be simply whether it can get in its work before it is destroyed by the enemy's artillery—precisely the same conditions that obtain in the case of land or sea batteries. Hence there is ample reason to look forward to the flying aerial battery as a possibility. Says a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (August 25):



Illustrations from the Brooklyn "Eagle."

LIEUT.-COL. ISAAC N. LEWIS, U.S.A.,

Inventor of a successful aeroplane rapid-fire gun.

"In the early part of last June a group of United States Army officers stood watching an aeroplane as it soared aloft from the Army Aviation School at College Park, Maryland. The machine carried two men, Captain Charles De Forest Chandler, commandant of the school, and Lieutenant Thomas De Witt Milling, one of the army aviators, who acted as pilot. Between the knees of Captain Chandler was strapped a queer-looking object, resembling somewhat a large inverted telescope with a disk-like attachment at the rear end.

"When the aeroplane had reached a height of 600 feet and was skimming along at a speed of fifty miles an hour, suddenly above the roar of the engine there came to the watchers below a quick ripping sound. At the same instant a score of little dust clouds spurted up from the ground a few hundred feet away. This was repeated twice. Then as the aeroplane glided to earth, at the spot where the dust had arisen, the officers ran forward to meet it.

"On the ground lay a piece of cheese-cloth, three yards by fifteen, punctured with numerous small holes. And then the secret was out. The curious-looking object carried by the passenger was an aeroplane gun, and the piece of cheese-cloth was the target at which he had aimed while flying above at almost a mile a minute.

"Careful examination of the target showed that out of the full magazine of fifty cartridges discharged by the gun operator, forty-five shots had hit the mark. The other five shots, the gunner explained, had been sent into a near-by fish-pond in order that he might get, by the splash of the water, an instantaneous report of the accuracy of his aim. The fact that this was the first time the gun had been taken aloft, together with the trueness of the aim, as shown by the examination of the target, spoke emphatically then and there of the great possibilities of fleets of aeroplanes loaded with these rapid-fire guns soaring over a column of the enemy's troops.

"The potential results of swooping aircraft, armed to the teeth with death-dealing bullets, is staggering to ordnance officers of the Army and Navy who discuss it. 'Where will this lead?' they ask. Is it possible that the air is to harbor the greatest destructive forces in modern warfare? There seems nothing to prevent it.

"This remarkable aeroplane gun is the invention of Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac N. Lewis of the United States Army Coast Artillery Corps. Curiously enough, the gun was designed primarily for infantry and cavalry use. Later, however, Colonel Lewis was imprest with its possibilities for use in aeroplanes.

CAPTAIN CHANDLER AND LIEUTENANT MILLING,

Ready to fire the Lewis aeroplane gun.

"Heretofore the difficulties which have stood in the way of serviceable guns for aeroplanes have been difficulty in manipulation, too great weight, terrific recoil which would knock the frail craft out of gear, and flame from the rifle which would endanger the machine.

"In the Lewis gun these difficulties are eliminated. There is no smoke, no flame—only the sound of the explosion tells that the gun has been fired. There is no recoil and the gun is so balanced by the magazine that the aim is not even interrupted while the gun is being fired. It can be fired at as high a rate as 750 shots a minute, but the rate may be reduced to 350 shots per minute, or to any number between these limits, by a simple adjustment of the gas-port valve controlling the admission of the gas to the piston cylinder. When firing at full speed it takes approximately four seconds to discharge a magazine of fifty cartridges, and the empty magazine may be replaced by a full one within two seconds."

It might be supposed that such rapidity would overheat the gun, but the barrel is cooled by blasts of air, being surrounded

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by a cylindrical aluminum jacket with deeply cut grooves from breech to muzzle. Each time the gun is fired the discharge blast sucks air through these. As aluminum has six times the heat conductivity of steel and but one-third its weight, this method of cooling adds but a few pounds to the total weight. We read further:

"The development tests of the gun, which have been in progress for two years, show that the barrel does not become overheated under continuous fire at full speed, and that it will not therefore be necessary to carry along an extra barrel when on the firing line. Since no cooling water is necessary, and no special mount except a small stake or 'cowboy' mount, weighing about eight pounds, the field equipment of the Lewis gun is reduced to a minimum. The gun may be fired from any natural support found in the field, such as a rock, log, stump, tree or mound of earth. It is even possible to empty a magazine while holding the gun to the shoulder or from the hip, as the recoil effect is scarcely noticeable. . . . . .

"The gun is simplicity itself. It has only forty-seven parts, as compared with twice that number for other rapid-fire guns. . . . The sustained rapidity of fire of which the gun is capable

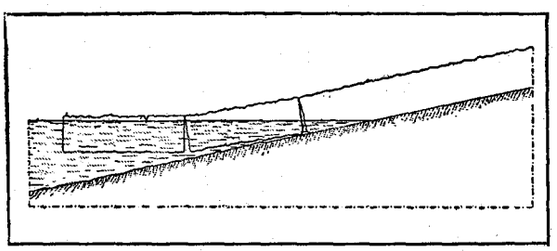

FIG. 1.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A GLACIER.
Showing how icebergs break off.

makes it a far more dangerous and effective weapon than any bomb-dropping device as yet devised.

"The accuracy of the firing of the Lewis aeroplane gun on its first test was not only surprizing in itself, but has aroused attention on the part of our Army and Navy experts to the fact that our battle-ships and the disappearing-gun batteries of our coast defenses are completely unprepared for attack from the air. In the opinion of many . . . it marks the beginning of a development that is destined to produce radical changes in our land defense and coast armaments, both for offense and defense.

"According to Colonel Lewis an aeroplane costing not more than $5,000 will easily be able to carry the gun, 2,000 rounds of

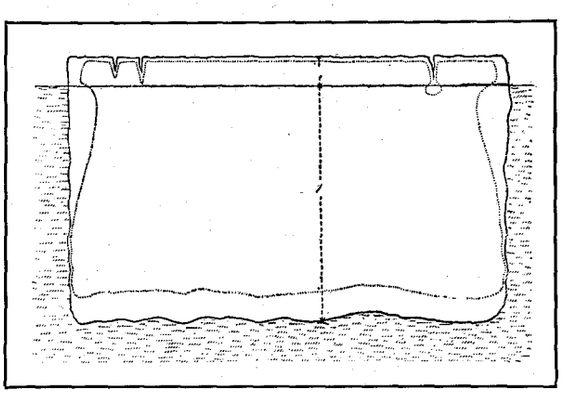

FIG. 2.—HOW AN ICEBERG BEGINS TO MELT.

ammunition, the gun operator, and the pilot. At a height of one mile or greater, and while moving at a speed of fifty miles per hour, it will be possible with this gun to pour in the most destructive fire upon the deck and fire-control masts of our battle-ships, and upon unprotected personnel of our land defenses, without endangering the aeroplane or its crew—it being practically impossible to attack successfully the rapidly moving aeroplane from below. The gun also opens a new field of attack and defense in that it will be used as an offensive weapon against other aeroplanes similarly armed. It means that hereafter unarmed aeroplanes will no longer be used in war, even for scouting purposes."

WHAT IS THE SHAPE OF AN ICEBERG?

THIS QUESTION is not quite so incapable of solution as the classical query, "How big is a piece of chalk?" Icebergs, it is true, have many shapes, but all exist in the same environment of air above and water below. All are gradually melting as they drift southward, and the manner of

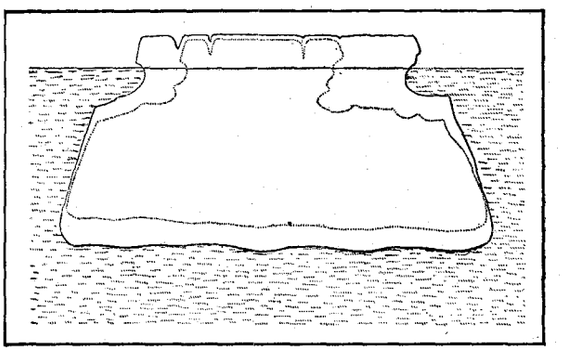

FIG. 3.—MORE ADVANCED STAGE OF MELTING.
Showing how the lower surface gradually rises.

this melting does not differ greatly from one case to another. So it comes about that there are certain things that we may know about the shape and extent of icebergs, above and below water, and it is desirable that these things should be known by

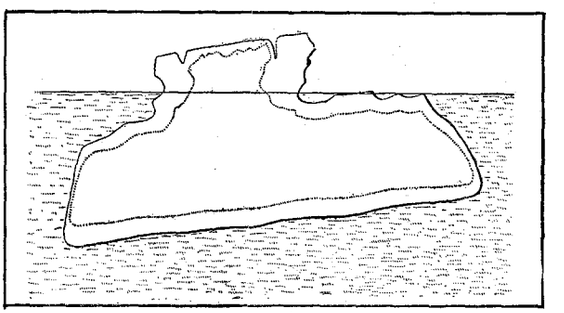

FIG. 4.—STILL MORE ADVANCED STAGE.

all, particularly by the masters of vessels, as the *Titanic* found out to her sorrow. Some of them are pointed out and illustrated by C. Janet in an article on "The Probable Form of the Submerged Part of Some Icebergs," contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, August 1). He writes in substance:

"The volume of the exposed part of some icebergs is sometimes very considerable. As the total volume of an iceberg is at least nine times that of the part out of water, and as most icebergs have reached a more or less advanced state of fusion by the time that they are first observed, we may conclude that among the blocks given up to the sea by the fronts of certain glaciers some must be of very great size.

"These blocks must have a nearly prismatic form, included between two horizontal faces. In fact, the upper face is part

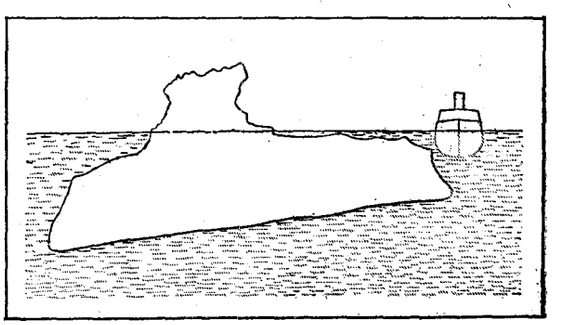

FIG. 5.—A VERY DANGEROUS STAGE.
The visible part of the iceberg now has a height about equal to the submerged part.

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of the free surface of the glacier, which, except for crevasses and irregularities, is sensibly plane. The lower face is also practically plane because it has been sliding over the bed of the glacier. As for the side faces, they are the result of irregular cracks that are generally perpendicular to the upper and lower faces of the block and are consequently vertical when the iceberg floats freely. . . . The upper and lower faces are usually of an elongated form, greater in a direction parallel to the glacier-front.

"Among the extremely varied forms that such an iceberg, originally prismatic and compact, may assume under the action of the destructive causes to which it is subjected, there is one that probably presents itself frequently and which deserves our attention.

"The upper face of the iceberg melts slowly and pretty uniformly under the action of the air. There form on it small ridges and small channels through which the water runs off. . . . The exposed vertical walls also melt under the action of the air. The reentrant parts of these walls are often less attacked than the salient parts because they give passage to the air chilled by the melting of the upper surface. The salient parts thus . . . tend to be smoothed down and there results a certain regularity of the lateral contour.

"When the water surrounding it is at a sufficiently high temperature, the iceberg melts over its whole submerged surface. The result of the melting of the ice is to dilute the surrounding sea-water and to chill it. The dilution produces a diminution, while the chilling causes an increase, in the density of the water. While there is never exact compensation between these two contrary actions, the result of the fusion of the iceberg produces only a slight variation of the density of the sea-water. The result is that the whole submerged part of the iceberg remains constantly surrounded with cold water and thus melts uniformly and slowly.

"This, however, is the case only with the lower surface and the parts of the side walls that are quite deeply sunk. The parts just below the surface undergo usually a more intense fusion than the rest. This results from a more rapid renewal of the chilled water, produced by the agitation due to waves and to surface currents.

"In this case a sort of circular gorge is melted out around the berg, immediately below the level of the sea, and the result is an excess of weight in the parts subjected only to aerial meltings. These, being ill-supported, shortly sink lower.

"The continuation of this process leads to the successive states represented in Figures 3 and 4, which need no further explanation. Finally Figure 5, which represents a state in which the height of the part above the surface is nearly equal to that below it, shows in what degree certain icebergs may become dangerous to navigation."

At this stage the berg seems to reach out under the sea and rip open the hull of a ship as with a rapier:

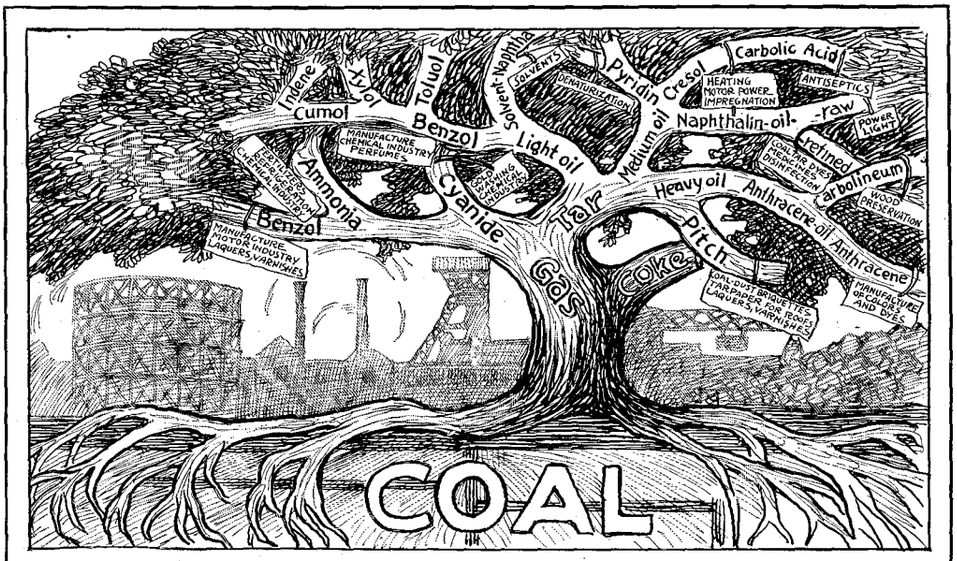
"Simple friction against the submerged part of such an iceberg may, almost without shock, produce long tears in the relatively thin hulls of large vessels. The loss of the *Titanic* is perhaps due to an accident of this kind.

"It is certain that in a freely floating iceberg the volume of the visible part is nearly equal to one-eighth of that of the submerged part. But this submerged part has not always the form of a cylinder with nearly the same diameter as that of the visible part, for in the case where the latter is high and narrow the iceberg would then have to be very long vertically, and the situation of its center of gravity would cause it to change position so as to make it lie nearly horizontally.

"We must conclude, then, that the submerged part of an iceberg must be more or less extended beneath the surface of the sea whenever its visible part is relatively high and narrow."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR WASTE OF COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

OVER A MILLION TONS of coal-tar was recovered last year in Germany as a by-product of the coke and gas industries. This was an increase of over 100 per cent. in ten years, and represented a selling value of ten million dollars. In Germany 90 per cent. of industrial works of this kind are now made to yield such products, as against something less than 20 per cent. in this country. In all others the coal-tar is simply thrown away. What this means may be better understood by a glance at the part played by coal-tar products in modern industry and domestic life. This is interestingly set forth in the course of an article in celebration of the centenary of the gas industry, published in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin, June 27). Foremost among these coal-tar products are benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent-naphtha, ammonia, and the cyanids; next come pitch, anthracene, pyridin, naphthalene, the light, medium, and heavy oils, and in further development etheric oils, perfumes, drugs, and dyes. The work involved gives employment to an army of people of every grade, from the highly trained scientific expert and investigator, through the ranks of merchants, clerks, and skilled mechanics, down to day-laborers. We read:



"FAMILY TREE" OF THE COAL-TAR BY-PRODUCTS.

"Of surpassing importance is the recovery of ammonia from the gases in the form of the sulfate and of sal ammoniac. . . . . To-day Germany controls the world-market with an output of more than 410,000 tons [of the ammonic salts], having a selling value of over $25,000,000. Besides many chemical applications—as in the manufacture of explosives—ammonium is especially employed as a fertilizer. . . . . .

"Benzol is the mother-substance of a large number of important aromatic compounds and of artificial dye-stuffs, besides its use as a solvent and purifier for numerous organic bodies, such as caoutchouc and gums. . . . . .

"Purified toluol yields many dyes, and is used in making explosives, medicinal preparations, perfumes, and so forth. . . . Cyanid has long been used in gold-washing, and is at present used in making 'Berlin blue.' . . . These manifold constituents of coal-tar are separated out by means of the process known as fractional distillation, based on the fact that the various components possess specific boiling-points. From a fifth to a fourth of the coal-tar produced is used raw, the rest being subject to development by fractional distillation. The raw tar and such derivatives as pitch tar-oil and creosote find extensive utility as preservatives of wood and iron from dampness, decay, and attacks of insects.

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"From the arctic regions to the equator there is no longer any zone of earth in which tar-paper has not come to be, on account of its simplicity and cheapness, an indispensable building material for roofing and protection. . . . Tar is used to remedy the dust nuisance on roads, and as a 'binder' for crusht stone it gives a smooth, elastic, noiseless dust-free road-bed. . . . Pitch is extensively used at coal mines as a binder for fine coal and coal-dust, enabling these to be comprest into briquettes and thus transforming another waste product into a cheap and convenient fuel. . . . . .

"The oils obtained from pitch by fractional distillation divide into light, medium, and heavy oil. The first is a brown or yellowish fluid . . . consisting of phenols, bases, nitril, acetone, etc., and various aromatic carbohydrates. Medium oil . . . contains naphthalin, phenol, cresol, pyridin, etc. Phenol is chiefly used to make trinitrophenol, or picric acid, which plays an important part in the manufacture of explosives. Considerable quantities of salicylic acid are also made from it. The cresols, especially lysol, are much used as disinfectants. Heavy oil is a mixture of solid and fluid elements, naphthalin, triphenyl, etc.

"Anthracene oil represents the final fraction of coal-tar distillation. . . . It contains a great number of chemical compounds, such as anthracene, phenanthrene, fluoren, acridine, carbazol. The anthracene separates from the oil at a lowered temperature in the form of a greenish crystalline powder. It is oxidized into the technically important substance antrachinon, which is the basis of the alizarin dyes.

"Creosote and its preservative action are well known, but a special development of this is worth noting. It has recently been found that the wood of the beech, ordinarily unfit for railroad ties, is rendered usable by being properly impregnated with creosote. Beech forests are of little value commercially. Pine forests yield six or seven times as much, because of the greater value of the wood. But beech woods are necessary as 'foster-mothers' for more valuable timber, for which they prepare the ground. Hence the economic importance of this discovery of a means of lending the beech a virtue not native to it. . . . We pass over the well-known antiseptic qualities and uses in medicine of creosote, phenol, cresol, anthrasol, solveol, etc."

The value of the naphthalin annually produced from coal-tar, we are told, is about $1,000,000. The greater part is employed for making dyes, but it is also largely used, under the name of "tar-camphor," for preserving furs and woolen garments from moths. A very recent use is as a fuel in explosion motors and in an incandescent lamp on the same principle. Pyridin is chiefly used for denaturing alcohol, because of its irritant odor. In fact:

"What the dye industry owes to coal-tar . . . sounds like a tale from fairyland. 'The energies stored in the coal by the sunbeams of former centuries are changed directly into substances that in the vividness of their colors, the charm of their fragrance, and the effectiveness of their healing power daily rival the most beautiful, fragrant, and healing flowers, leaves, and herbs.' The giant horn of plenty of the coal-tar colors overflows with nearly 2,000 tints of the rainbow."

An indirect result of this vast multiplication of colors which is of immense importance to suffering humanity is the method of detecting and distinguishing bacteria by "staining" them with dyes according to their specific affinity:

"This application of the coal-tar colors was like a lantern in the dark; it gave the possibility of waging war against these uncanny forms of life. Thus were discovered the germs of cholera, plague, influenza, diphtheria, tuberculosis, sleeping-sickness, etc."

And the same industry has given us such remedies as salicyl, phenacetin, pyramidon, antipyrin, antifebrin, etc. Saccharin, fruit-ethers, artificial vanilla are other daughters of coal-tar. Small as is the amount of artificial perfume stuff recovered, it is so concentrated and so valuable that its worth is estimated at about a million and a quarter dollars. Space forbids further quotation, but it should not be forgotten that the field is not exhausted. Unknown possibilities yet lurk in the once despised and rejected mass of refuse that has proved so rich a mine. And 80 per cent. of its output of this valuable substance the United States throws away!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "HUMP": A NEW RAILROAD TIME-SAVER

A SIMPLE DEVICE for facilitating the distribution and movement of freight is gaining favor among the railroad fraternity, according to a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. This device, known to the elect by the homely name of "the hump," is nothing but a slightly elevated stretch of track in the middle of a freight yard. That under construction by the Boston & Maine at Mechanicville, N. Y., is composed of a small embankment, about seven hundred feet long and six or seven feet high in the middle. At one end it begins to rise at the rate of about one foot to the hundred and near the center there is a sharper rise. At the other end of the crest the hump begins to descend until it is level with the other tracks again. We read of the uses of this simple device:

"This 'hump' takes the place of several locomotives and several men. It saves motive power, rolling stock, and wages, and it expedites the movement of freighters. How? It is such a simple process that engineers are asking themselves why they waited so long to avail themselves of the law of gravity which is invested in the 'hump.' There may be a train of fifteen freight cars, each one of which has a separate destination. Consequently these fifteen cars are going to fifteen different trains, or perhaps as many different rails out of the yard. The old way would be for the switch-engine to take them out one by one and haul them to their respective trains, going back to the original train each time. The new way is for the engine to go back of the train of fifteen cars and push them all over that 'hump.' As each car reaches the top it is uncoupled from the train and it begins to ride down hill on the other side, registering its weight as it passes over a scale, and as it runs down the slope it is switched on to whatever track it is wanted on, and with one run the engine has accomplished what it would have to make several runs for without the 'hump.' A railroad engineer connected with the construction of the yard says that one locomotive will do at least as much work as four engines can do without a 'hump.'

"All new freight yards which are large enough will have humps in the future. The large freight centers on the Boston & Maine are to be equipped with them. Boston is likely to get them, tho the freight yard would have to be moved farther out. There is no room for any near North Station."

TRANSPARENCE OF HOT METALS—Most metals are slightly translucent if taken in thin enough layers. Gold leaf 0.00004 inch thick allows light to pass, and appears of a green color when held before the eye. Faraday, the English physicist, showed fifty years ago that such leaves of gold became quite transparent when heated, and the question has been further studied more recently by several scientific men. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 11) tells us that at a temperature of 550° a sheet of gold leaf one three-hundred-thousandth of an inch thick lets white light pass through it.

A sheet of glass covered with an extremely thin layer of silver becomes almost completely transparent when heated, its transparence beginning to be noticeable at 240°, becoming clearly appreciable at 355°, almost complete at 370°, and total at 390°. Says the writer of the *Cosmos* article:

"Professor Turner has shown that this phenomenon is manifested only in the presence of oxygen. It takes place neither in a vacuum nor in hydrogen, nor in any other reducing atmosphere. As there is no increase of weight, it has been supposed that there is produced a temporary combination of oxygen and silver which is afterward broken up. If, when the metallic layer has become transparent by heating, it be written on with an agate style, the characters appear in bright silver.

"Thin leaves of copper, heated in the presence of oxygen, become transparent, emitting an emerald-green light that becomes darker and darker as more oxygen is absorbed.

"Aluminum becomes transparent neither in air nor in hydrogen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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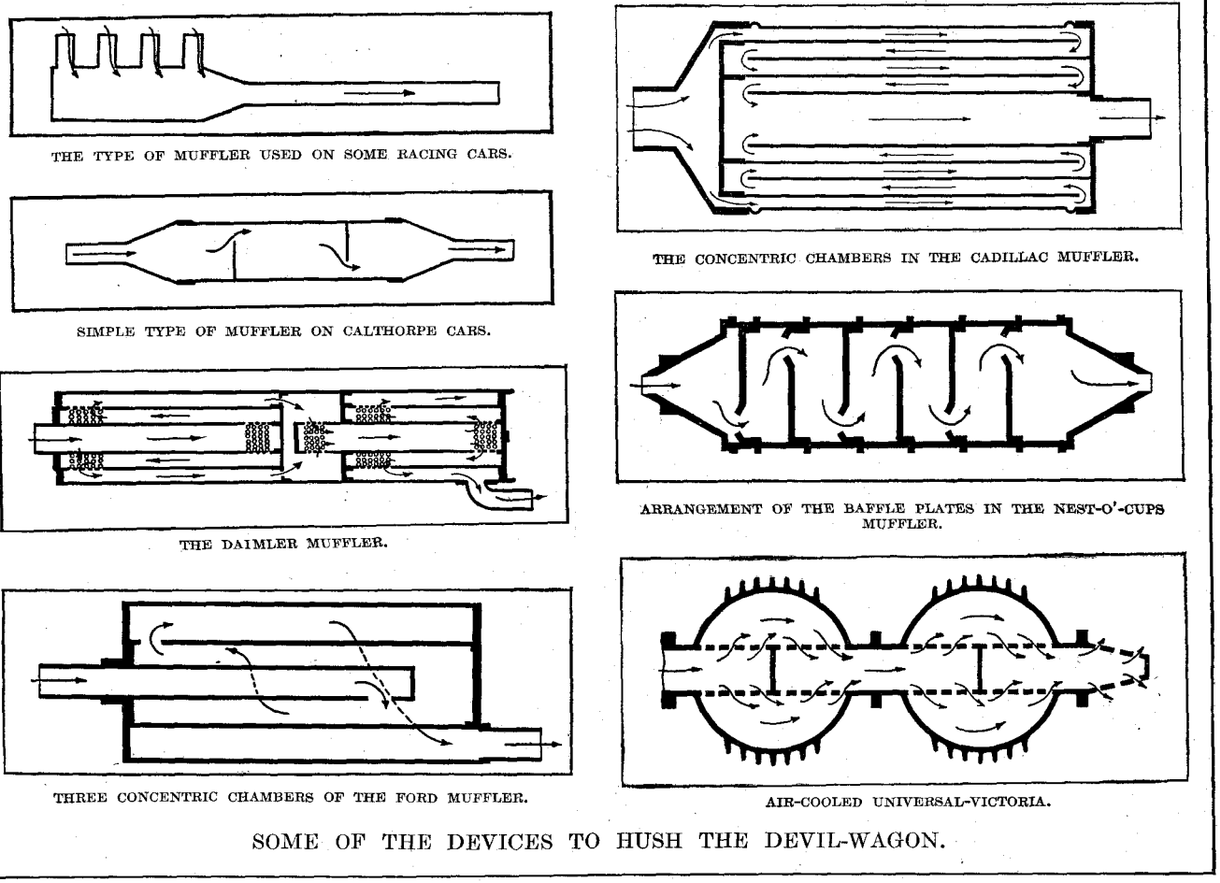

THE TYPE OF MUFFLER USED ON SOME RACING CARS.

SIMPLE TYPE OF MUFFLER ON CALTHORPE CARS.

THE DAIMLER MUFFLER.

THREE CONCENTRIC CHAMBERS OF THE FORD MUFFLER.

THE CONCENTRIC CHAMBERS IN THE CADILLAC MUFFLER.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE BAFFLE PLATES IN THE NEST-O'-CUPS MUFFLER.

AIR-COOLED UNIVERSAL-VICTORIA.

SOME OF THE DEVICES TO HUSH THE DEVIL-WAGON.

TO KEEP THE DEVIL-WAGON QUIET

HE WHO REDUCES the sum total of useless noise in this world deserves well of his kind. Antinoise societies are doing much, but inventors and makers are doing even more; for the demand now is for noiseless, easy-running machinery, and the satisfaction of this demand means prosperity for the manufacturer. The noisiest thing about an automobile was always its exhaust. Nowadays when we hear a loud exhaust we know that the machine is poorly constructed or of a very ancient type, or that the driver has opened his muffler. The construction of mufflers has improved so, in the last two or three years, that the automobile has become a nearly noiseless machine. To control hot gases rushing through a pipe at the rate of 8,000 feet a minute, so that their impact on the atmosphere will be silent, is no ordinary achievement. How it is brought about is told by W. G. Aston in an article contributed to *The Autocar* (London), quoted in *The Horseless Age* (New York, August 21). Says Mr. Aston:

"When an engine exhausts into the atmosphere direct it gives rise to a noise by reason of the fact that the rapid discharges of gas at high velocity set up sound-waves in the air which are duly recorded by our ear-drums. The noise is essentially due to variations in local pressure in the atmosphere immediately surrounding the exhaust-pipes. At the instant of discharge this pressure is relatively high, whereas immediately afterward it falls again to normal, being similarly raised and lowered at a very high rate. . . . The primary function of a muffler is to get rid of this noise by preventing these sudden impacts from taking place except upon air, or gas, which is in some way insulated from the outer atmosphere. . . . Sharp bends exercise a great deal of resistance to flow, and even slight irregularities in the pipe section will set up surfaces of discontinuity—eddies, in other words. Any resistance thus set up must immediately react upon the power of the engine, for it not only opposes a bracing effect to the exhaust stroke, but allows an unnecessary amount of gas to remain in the cylinder and thus impoverishes and diminishes the volume of gas drawn in on the inlet stroke. When the velocity of the exhaust gas has been considerably reduced it will offer little resistance to going over sharp corners and through small holes, which would well-nigh arrest it altogether at a very high speed. This is one reason why nearly all silencers are to be found at the back of a car, or, at all events, some considerable distance from the engine.

"That this effect of high gas velocities is not generally realized is evidenced by the fact that people will often attempt to gage the degree of 'back pressure' or resistance of a small muffler by blowing into it. At the low speed at which one's lungs are capable of expelling air, a piece of fine gauze would offer scarcely any resistance, yet to gas at a high velocity it would act like an impenetrable barrier. . . . . .

"So far we have considered only the case of a long pipe. Since this can not be used on a car some modification has to take place, and accordingly practically every form of muffler in use at the present time is simply a contrivance in which the gas is made to travel a circuitous course, so as to obtain the same effect as it would in a long pipe. Artificial resistances, such as baffle-plates and perforated tubes, are used primarily to put a slight brake on the gas, and, secondarily, to break up the sound-waves. It is in this regard that the constricted end of the pipe referred to previously is additionally valuable, as it has exactly this effect. It acts, of course, exactly conversely to a megaphone, which develops the waves of sound, whereas the constriction reduces them.

"It has often been said that the reason an engine fitted with a muffler (provided the latter be properly designed) will give more power than one exhausting direct into the atmosphere is that the exhaust from one cylinder acts like a pump upon that of another, and consequently sucks it out, and that a similar effect obtains with the successive explosions which emanate from one individual cylinder. This idea, tho more or less founded on fact, is fallacious in the form in which it is generally exprest.

"What happens is this: When the engine exhausts direct into the atmosphere the discharged gas has to accelerate a mass of air from rest-up to its own speed, whereas if it exhausts into a pipe which contains a moving column of air the power required for such acceleration is less, and as a consequence the resistance to the egress of the exhaust is less."

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LETTERS AND ART

WHISTLER IN NEW LIGHTS

THE REAL CHARM of Whistler the craftsman has seldom been suggested in the books and magazine articles printed about him, endless as these revelations have been. So declares Mr. T. R. Way, the latest to enter the already crowded field. Few, however, are better entitled than he to speak, for Mr. Way and his father were long associated with Whistler in the printing of his lithographs and etchings, and the "Memories" that have lately appeared from this writer chiefly concern that branch of Whistler's art. Whistler has been "described as a poser—an actor always before the footlights, always on his guard against the world, against possible enemies or doubtful friends," this writer observes; "perhaps he was—certainly he did show different sides to different people." Mr. Way thinks that he showed himself to Mr. and Mrs. Pennell "exclusively as an American." It was an aspect, Mr. Way declares, that Whistler rarely showed to him. But then, he adds, "they are Americans, and he wished them to write his life, and posed the model for them to picture." The "American" Whistler evidently developed late, according to Mr. Way:

Illustrations from T. R. Way's "Memories of J. M. Whistler." Courtesy of the John Lane Company.

WHISTLER SKETCHED WHILE RETOUCHING A STONE.
By T. R. Way.

Great as Whistler was as an etcher, Mr. Way, an artistic co-worker, believes he got "a more direct and personal expression from lithography than on the copper plate."

"At the time when they knew him, during the latter part of his life, many of his compatriots had woke up to his established reputation and were paying court to him, and I fear drove away memories of old friends. But tho there is another man to be drawn some day, of quite a different character from the one shown by either M. Duret or Otto Bacher, or Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, it is a good thing that each of these books should have been written, and especially the last mentioned, because it has gathered in its covers the personal reminiscences of a great number of his contemporaries who were at various times in close contact with him, a record which if not made at once, and with such untiring devotion as Mr. and Mrs. Pennell have given to their task, would assuredly never have been made at all. Some day in the future, perhaps, the man may live again in his letters. They are wonderful reading, and it would be a pity if a selection were not published, so that, where possible, the persons to whom they were written might explain the points on which the correspondence turns."

It is well known that Whistler was devoted to buckwheat cakes, and insisted almost at the price of friendship that others share his enthusiasm. We learn here of his addiction to another American product; also his share in certain theatrical doings:

"There was a new drink which had come from America, called 'Mint Julep.' This he brewed with great elaboration and solemnity, so much so that nothing else could be done while it was going on! Then he was very much interested in the Gaiety people. There was a burlesque produced there on 9th December, 1877, called the 'Grasshopper,' in which his art was made fun of, a painting being shown one way up as a sunset at sea, and then reversed as a desert scene, or something of the kind. These were the palmy days of Hollingshead's management, when Mr. Edward Terry and Nellie Farren were the great stars. Mr. Terry was the artist, and I believe Whistler himself went to the rehearsals. He was certainly enthusiastic about their acting. Connie Gilchrist, who was then sitting to him, also joined the Gaiety company, but later. He seemed to know them all very well, and as the office windows looked on to the stage door opposite, this was perhaps the reason which attracted him to draw the same subject in three different lithographs. The caricature in the 'Grasshopper,' which, I believe, did not have a long run, was not a cause of offense to him, at least I never heard any protest from him. When, later on, at the Savoy, he was again caricatured in 'Patience,' it did not give him much cause for offense either, and I heard him say that when he went to see it he was approached in the box by Sir A. Sullivan with an apology and a request that he, Whistler, would make an 'arrangement' of him by painting his portrait. But it did not come off, I fear. That he was on the most friendly terms with the Savoy people afterward was shown by the fact that he went to Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte to ask their help over the arrangements for the 'Ten o'Clock' lecture, which they undertook and carried through entirely for his benefit."

A view is also given of Whistler in his hour of persecution, when he himself turned persecutor and ended in bankruptcy:

"The Ruskin trial, which came after the 'Fors Clavigera' review of the first Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition, and was a source of intense excitement to us all, comes next. The actual trial, of course, did not take place until after the second Exhibition had been opened. I will not attempt to recall the details of the case, the story has been so often and so well told already; but I can not refrain from recording my own recollections of the attitude of his brother artists at the time, when talking about Whistler's action in the case. It was not denied that the language of the libel was exaggerated, nay, wrong, but then one had to admit that the great Ruskin was privileged, and that one ought not to have dared to show resentment, certainly not to have brought an action against him! If it had been some ordinary critic the action might even have been justified. Moreover, after all, Whistler was a 'charlatan,' said some. Well, anyway, they must have felt vindicated by the demonstration of Ruskin's power over the public purse, for *Punch's* lament,

I takes and paints,
And no complaints,
And sells afore I'm dry;
When savage Ruskin
Sticks his tusk in,
And nobody'll buy,

proved true for poor Whistler, and there was no market for his pictures. Among the artists with whom I was familiar at that time the only ones I met who really acknowledged and appreciated his art were C. E. Holloway and E. J. Gregory, who were enthusiastic in their admiration of the 'Valparaiso Harbour' sunset picture, then belonging to Howell, and for a short time in my father's keeping.

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"It is pitiful to remember how few of his fellow artists had the courage to appear for him. All honor to Albert Moore! Just before the trial Whistler arranged a number of his pictures in his studio, and among other men who went and studied them was Leighton. It was understood that he would appear for Whistler, but on the day of the trial he received a summons to Windsor, and so did not get into the witness-box. But the incident which most imprest me at this time was Whistler coming to the office soon after the trial of the Ruskin case and reading the 'Art and Art Critics' to my father and me in our little private room—emphasizing the points, as he alone could do, and as he afterward did in a similar manner when delivering the 'Ten o'Clock.' . . . After this came the bankruptcy."

IF MR. HENRY JAMES HAD WRITTEN "THE RING AND THE BOOK"

IF MR. HENRY JAMES, instead of Robert Browning, had happened upon the twopenny box in the market-stall in Florence, and found the little yellow-covered book that contained the report of the murder case of the Franceschini, what a novel might have issued from that event! Instead of a novel, we have one of the longest poems in the language—"The Ring and the Book," which Carlyle was unmannerly enough to call "only an Old Bailey story that might have been told in ten lines." Mr. James tells us that from his first reading of the verses "the sense, almost the pang, of the novel they might have constituted," sprang sharply from them. He even admits that he has gone on "almost irreverently, all but quite profanely," thinking of this work "as a fiction of the so-called historic type . . . just tragically spoiled." It is not, indeed, that he wishes to discredit the poem that Browning made of "the little police-court scandal," but his own sense of the novelist's art gives him the cue to another method of treatment.

He told what might have been made of the materials in his address before the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature in commemoration of the centenary of Browning last May. In our issue of June 1 we gave an account of the occasion, but little of what Mr. James said, because the London papers, while joining in a chorus of praise over the brilliancy of his address, one and all confest their inability to "take it down." The entire text is printed in the July *Quarterly Review* (London), so that one may now command the needed leisure for appreciation. What he makes of his present task is in reality a superb application of the theory that he expounds in the prefaces to his novels in the recently published New York edition. According to his practise, he seeks for "some center" in the field of the Italian story, and he finds it "in the embracing consciousness of *Caponsacchi*, which, coming to the rescue of our question of treatment, of our search for a point of control, practically saves everything, and shows itself, moreover, the only thing that *can* save." Browning, it will be remembered, tho he made *Caponsacchi* the hero of his story, permitted him no part until the tale had run half its course.

"The Ring and the Book" tells the story of *Pompilia*, a foster-child of *Pietro* and *Violante*, brought up as their own to secure a legacy, wooed and won, tho but thirteen years old, by *Count Guido Franceschini*, for the sake of the dowry. The whole household is moved from Rome to Arezzo, where the Count "proves the basest of men." His cruelty drives the foster-parents away, and just before *Pompilia* is to become a mother she, too, takes flight, assisted by *Canon Caponsacchi*, characterized by Mr. James as a "man of the world, and adorning it, yet in holy orders, as men of the world in Italy might then be." His relation to *Pompilia* was only that of the "all-disinterested friend in need." Their flight is discovered by *Guido*, who follows and comes upon the family in Rome, where, with two hired assassins, he dispatches *Pietro* and *Violante* and wounds *Pompilia* to death. Quoting Mr. James, we see how he would handle the puppets:

"I have spoken of the enveloping consciousness—or call it just the struggling, emerging, comparing, at last intensely living conscience—of *Caponsacchi* as the indicated center of our situation or determinant of our form, in the matter of the excellent novel; and know, of course, what such an indication lets me in for, responsibly speaking, in the way of a rearrangement of relations, in the way of liberties taken. To lift our subject out of the sphere of anecdote and place it in the sphere of drama, liberally considered, to give it dignity by extracting its finest importance, causing its parts to flower together into some splendid special sense, we supply it with a large lucid reflector, which we find only, as I have already noted, in that mind and soul concerned in the business that have at once the highest sensibility and the highest capacity, or that are, as we may call it, most admirably agitated. There is the awkward fact, the objector may say, that by our record the mind and soul in question are not concerned till a given hour, when many things have already happened and the climax is almost in sight; to which we reply, at our ease, that we simply don't suffer that fact to be awkward. From the moment I am taking liberties I suffer *no* awkwardness; I should be very helpless, quite without resource and without vision, if I did. I said it to begin with: Browning works the whole thing over—the whole thing as originally given him—and we work *him;* helpfully, artfully, boldly, which is our whole blest basis. We therefore turn *Caponsacchi* on earlier, ever so much earlier; turn him on, with a brave ingenuity, from the very first—that is, in Rome, if need be; place him there in the field, at once recipient and agent, vaguely conscious and with splendid brooding apprehension, awaiting the adventure of his life, awaiting his call, his real call (the others have been such vain shows and hollow stop-gaps), awaiting, in fine, his terrible great fortune. His direct connection with *Pompilia* begins, certainly, at Arezzo, only after she has been some time hideously mismated and has suffered all but her direst extremity—that is of the essence; we *take* it; it's all right. But his indirect participation is another affair, and we get it—at a magnificent stroke—by the fact that his view of *Franceschini*, his fellow-Aretine sordidly 'on the make,' his measure of undesired, of, indeed, quite execrated, contact with him, brushed against in the motley, hungry Roman traffic, where and while that sinister soul snuffs about on the very vague, or the very foul, scent of *his* fortune, may begin whenever we like. We have only to have it begin right, only to make it, on the part of two men, a relation of strong, irritated perception and restless, righteous, convinced instinct in the one nature, and of equally instinctive hate and envy, jealousy and latent fear, in

STUDY OF A GIRL WITH A PITCHER.

A hitherto unpublished sketch by Whistler.

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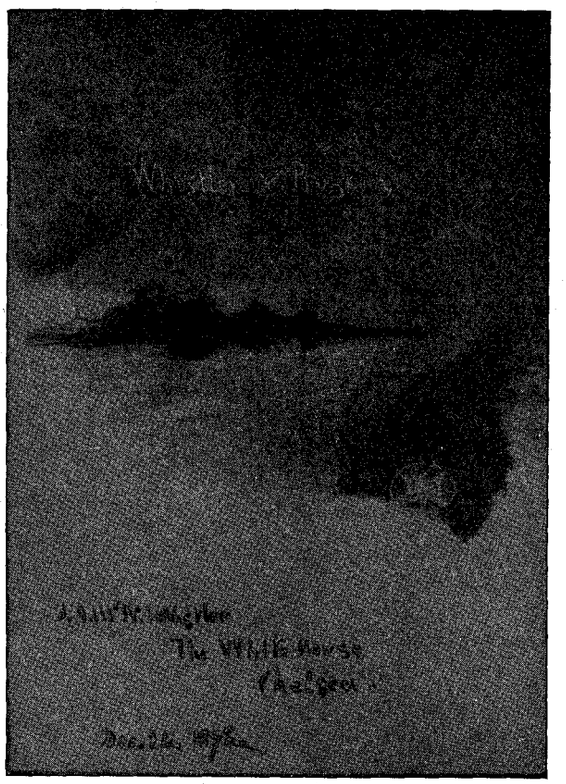
the other, to see the indirect connection, the one with *Pompilia*, as I say, throw across our page as portentous a shadow as we need. Then we get *Caponsacchi* as a recipient up to the brim—as an agent, a predestined one, up to the hilt. I can scarce begin to tell you what I see him give, as we say, or how his sentient and observational life, his fine reactions in presence of such a creature as *Guido*, such a social type and image and lurid light, as it were, make him comparatively a modern man, breathed upon, to that deep and interesting agitation I have mentioned, by more forces than he yet reckons or knows the names of."

The rest of the story as Browning gives it—the meeting in Arezzo, *Guido's* forged letters—Mr. James would take as it is given. Especially this "last atrocity" at the *dénouement*. *Pompilia* and her friend he finds "characters of the deepest dye," as his enthusiasm thus breaks out:

"There, if you please, is the finest side of our subject; such sides come up, such sides flare out upon us, when we get such characters in such embroilments. Admire with me, therefore, our felicity in this first-class value of Browning's beautiful, critical, genial vision of his *Caponsacchi*—vision of him as the tried and tempered and illuminated *man*, a great round smooth, tho as yet but little worn gold-piece, an embossed and figured ducat or sequin of the period, placed by the poet in my hand. He gives me that value to spend for him, spend on all the strange old experience, old sights and sounds and stuffs, of the old stored Italy—so we have at least the wit to spend it to high advantage; which is just what I mean by our taking the liberties we spoke of. I see such bits we can get with it; but the difficulty is that I see so many more things than I can have even dreamed of giving you a hint of. I see the Arezzo life and the Arezzo crisis with every 'i' dotted and every circumstance presented; and when *Guido* takes his wife, as a possible trap for her, to the theater—the theater of old Arezzo; share with me the tattered vision and inhale the musty air! —I am well in range of *Pompilia*, the tragically exquisite, in her box, with her husband not there for the hour but posted elsewhere; I look at her in fact over *Caponsacchi's* shoulder and that of his brother-canon *Conti*, while this light character, a vivid recruit to our company, manages to toss into her lap, and as coming in guise of overture from his smitten friend, 'a paper-twist of comfits.'"



A COVER THAT NEVER APPEARED.

Whistler drew this design as a cover for his "Art and Art Critics," the nucleus of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," but type on brown paper was finally used in place of this "nocturne."

The tribute to Browning is intensified in Mr. James's enthusiasm over "the exhibition of the great contingent relation between man and woman at once at its maximum, and as the relation most worth while in the life for either party; an exhibition forming quite the main substance of our author's message." In more fulness:

"He has dealt, in his immense variety and vivacity, with other relations, but on this he has thrown his most living weight; it remains the thing of which his own rich experience most convincingly spoke to him. He has testified to it as charged to the brim with the burden of the senses, and has testified to it as almost too clarified, too liberated and sublimated, for traceable application or fair record; he has figured it as never too much either of the flesh or of the spirit for him, so long as the possibility of both of these is in each, but always and ever as the thing absolutely most worth while. It is in the highest and rarest degree clarified and disengaged for *Caponsacchi* and *Pompilia;* but what their history most concludes to is how ineffably it was, whatever happened, worth while. Worth while most then for them or for us is the question, Well, let us say worth while assuredly for us, in this noble exercise of our imagination. Which accordingly shows us what we, for all our prose basis, would have found, to repeat my term once more, prepared for us. There isn't a detail of their panting flight to Rome over the autumn Apennines—the long hours when they melt together only *not* to meet—that does not positively plead for our perfect prose transcript. And if it be said that the mere massacre at the final end is a lapse to passivity from the high plane, for our pair of protagonists, of constructive, of heroic vision, this is not a blur from the time everything that happens happens most effectively to *Caponsacchi's* life."

LITERARY TORPEDO-DESTROYERS

AN ADDED ARGUMENT against war with England is furnished by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Whatever grudge we might conceivably bear toward Englishmen of the present, we wouldn't wish to assail Shakespeare and Scott, whom we claim as equally our own. Perhaps Mr. Churchill had some such idea in mind when he ordered the names of *Florizel*, *Portia*, *Orlando*, *Rosalind*, *Viola*, and *Rob Roy*, *Ivanhoe*, *Redgauntlet*, *Talisman*, and *Waverley* attached to new vessels in England's Navy. There is perhaps a little lack of humor in giving these names, the Shakespearian ones at least of the highest pacific character, to vessels of the type of torpedo-boat destroyers, but possibly Mr. Churchill in this does nothing more than show that he is a man with literary sympathies. The London *Times* comments not very humorously on the strangeness of the choice, alleging that "in this matter as well as in others Mr. Churchill means to leave his mark on the service"; going on:

"It would be interesting to learn the motives which have sent the naval authorities to Shakespeare and Scott on this occasion for names to give to the new vessels. Their action is not without precedent, it is true; for one or two Shakespeare names, such as *Imogen* and *Orlando*, had crept into the 'Navy List' more than a century ago. The development of the idea in this way is, however, quite an innovation. Certainly Sir Walter Scott's works have not previously been adopted as a source of warship names, tho about the middle of the last century there were some revenue vessels called the *Rob Roy*, the *Lady of the Lake*, and so forth. But the plan does not seem to have appealed to those responsible for the nomenclature of the fighting ships of the regular Navy. If it had, there might have been fewer opportunities for the indulgence in some peculiar whims and fancies by past First Lords. There is the case of one administrator who called a batch of small craft after his pack of hounds, and the names of *Bouncer*, *Pincher*, *Boxer*, *Tickler*, and the like have come down to us in consequence. Similarly, the Earl of Sandwich, at the suggestion, it is said, of Miss Rae, went to Lemprière's 'Classical Dictionary' for names, not only of frigates and sloops, such as *Andromeda* and *Theseus*, but of

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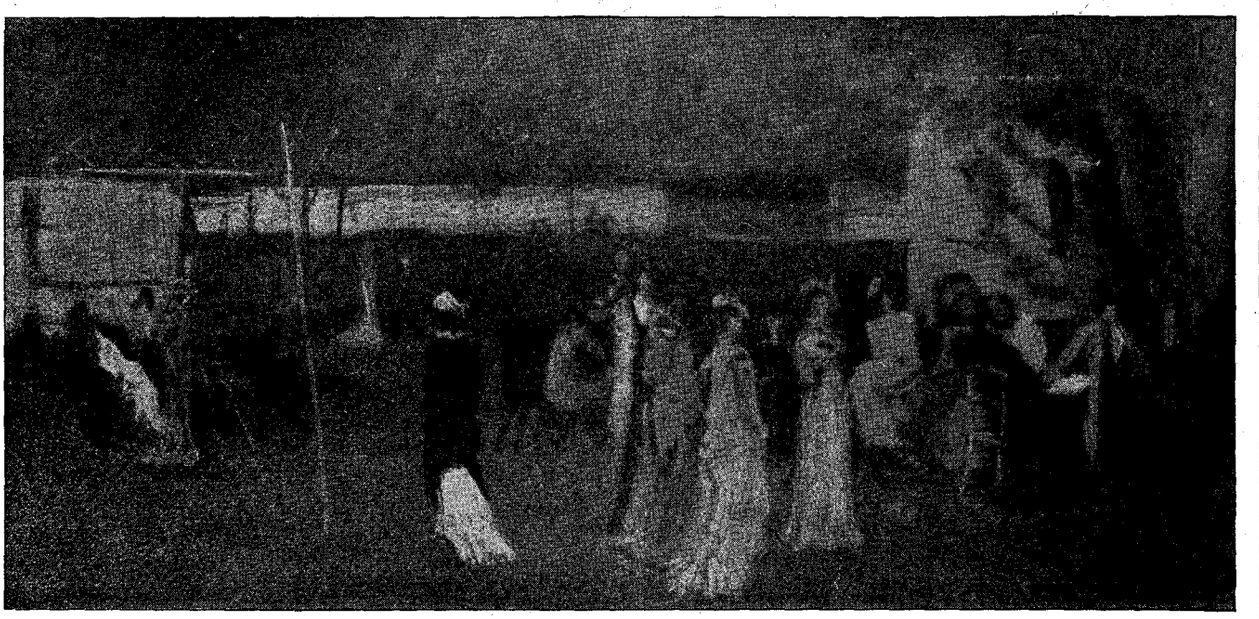

A LITHOGRAPHIC VERSION OF WHISTLER'S "CREMORNE GARDENS."

Mr. Way's father bought this picture after the bankruptcy, but Whistler claimed it again later in life. The Ways demurred, then to end the dispute Whistler proposed to settle his account with them of eighteen years' running, and include this picture. "And what shall I put in its place on my walls?" asked Mr. Way. "You might frame the check!" replied Whistler.

ships of the line like *Agamemnon* and *Bellerophon*, and so introduced the practise which has made names from Greek and Roman history and mythology common in the fleet. Even as recently as 1887 a new name of this character was introduced in the shape of *Marathon*, in order that a group of cruisers might be known as the 'M' class, and a storm of protest was raised that the place of a battle between the Greeks and Persians—especially a battle fought only partly on the water—should be commemorated in the British Navy, while *Maidstone* and names with similar associations were ignored.

"The new plan of using the names of characters or works from the poets, dramatists, and novelists is one of wide scope. There are so many more ships to be named, however, that full use might be made of the opportunities offered by it. Perhaps the idea is to promote and stimulate the culture of the seaman; it is at least a coincidence that its adoption synchronizes with the introduction of the new scheme of promotion from the lower deck. There is a wide field, and the choice of the twenty most appropriate names for destroyers from the world's literature might provide a novel and happy task for the holidays. In the present instance only one-half of the twenty new names have literary associations. The other half includes for the most part names which were borne by small craft during the Great War, and which have since in some cases been given to destroyers recently sold out of the service. The mixture of the two sorts of names for the destroyers of one program seems to indicate that the vessels will not all be of one type, in which case the selection of a novel series of names would afford an easy method of distinguishing between them."

The five selections from Scott—*Ivanhoe, Rob Roy, Talisman, Waverley*, and *Redgauntlet*—it is to be seen, differ in that they are the titles of works and not in every case the names of characters. As before observed:

"All are new as men-of-war names. The same remark is true of *Hereward*, which might be reckoned as a literary name because of the popularity into which that hero was brought in Kingsley's 'Hereward the Wake.'

"The other nine names are not all taken from ships of the old Navy, for the name *Picton* is a newcomer, and a curious one. It is somewhat strange that the name of this distinguished Peninsular general should have been selected for commemoration in this manner, while a number of equally distinguished naval heroes are ignored. In the United States Navy all destroyers take the names of former sea officers, and without a hard-and-fast rule a similar plan might very appropriately be tried in our own Navy."

CURING "AMERICAN ENGLISH"

A SMALL FRACTION of Americans took it in hand a few years ago to reform our speech. As the language which we own to speaking is the English tongue, and as our language is supposedly spoken with the greatest purity in the country where it is native, England was looked to to furnish the norms of correct speech. The society, tho fostered by a number of distinguished men and women, seems to have languished and died, for recently no public mention has been made of its activities. The New York *Times* has, however, been telling us of schools to be found in London where the "English accent," with other polite forms of speech, can be learned by visiting Americans. The London papers themselves are reported to be agitated with interest over these new endeavors, and *The Daily Mirror* has succeeded in finding one of the schools and observing the way it goes about making over the linguistic peculiarities of American visitors. There are given four principal reasons why pupils submit to the making-over process:

"1. Because the accent is prettier than the 'American.'

"2. Because the English spoken in England is naturally the pure language.

"3. For reasons of pride. To appear English after visiting England.

"4. The studious desire to be able to read aloud Shakespeare and other literature in the English tongue."

One pupil who applied was told that to learn "English English" the American must "avoid the nasal articulation," "regulate the voice and not indulge in rising and falling inflections," "learn the different pronunciations without questioning why they are different," and "not accentuate the letter 'r'." The "professor" in charge of the school is thus quoted and reported:

"The nasal accent, of course, is the chief difference between English English and American English. Americans, therefore, must learn to open their mouths when speaking and to bring the sound forward, instead of speaking at the back of the throat and through the nose."

The anxious pupil was last seen making a list of such slang terms as "My hat," "My word," "My Aunt," with their accompanying significances.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

AMERICA'S ANGLO-CATHOLIC LEADER

THE MAN most conspicuous in weakening the ecclesiastical barriers between East and West was probably Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, whose death occurred on August 30. For years prior to 1900 he had worked "to promote better relations between the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox and Old Catholic Communions," points out *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). But that date was significant for marking the first time an Anglican bishop had invited the Russian and Polish Catholic bishops in this country to participate in an important function, such as was then the consecration of his coadjutor, Dr. Waller. The date may be taken as a landmark, according to these further words:

"How far we have grown in sympathy and in desire for unity in those twelve years that have elapsed since then, one realizes in comparing the storm that broke after the participation of those prelates in that function with the efforts that are being made in the Church at the present time to draw these two movements, under the immediate successors of these bishops, into formal relations with the American Church."

The bishop, Charles Chapman Grafton, was born in Boston in 1830, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the American episcopate. His ministerial work was begun in Maryland and continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, when his Union sentiments presented difficulties for his work. In 1865 he went to England and became associated with Dr. Pusey, Father O'Neil, and the Rev. R. M. Benson, leaders in the Catholic or Oxford movement. He and Father O'Neil "organized the first great London mission, in which 140 parishes took part, and it was estimated that 60,000 persons attended services daily." *The Living Church* gives these further facts of his career:

BISHOP GRAFTON,

Who worked for a union of Eastern and Western churches and for mutual recognition of each other's Catholic position.

"He returned to this country in 1872 to become rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, after Fr. Benson and two associates had visited the city and examined the situation. Bishop Eastburn had refused to allow these 'foreigners' to officiate in any church in the diocese, but Fr. Grafton, being canonically a priest of the diocese of Maryland and being transferred in good standing, was received as such. In that capacity Fr. Grafton remained for sixteen years, during the course of which, however, he had severed his connection with the English society, and the former Church of the Advent was transferred to the Cowley Fathers, being the present Church of St. John the Evangelist. The new Church of the Advent was then built, ground being broken for the purpose in 1878, the chancel completed a year later, and the nave in 1881. In 1882 Fr. Grafton established the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity.

"He resigned the rectorship in April, 1888, and in November of that year he was elected Bishop of Fond du Lac. He was consecrated as such on April 25, 1889, at the Cathedral in what was thenceforth to be his see city."

Some of the problems that confronted him at the outset were enough to prove his metal:

"The Cathedral had burned to the ground a year previously and the work of rebuilding and adorning fell upon him. The church at Ahnapee also had lately burned; that at Oshkosh had been destroyed by a tornado; and the Indians on the Oneida Reservation had lost their savings of twelve years through the failure of a bank. The English-speaking population, which had been the chief factor when the diocese was created fifteen years before, had largely moved on to the States and Territories further west, and their places had been taken by foreigners of every description. There were two missions to foreigners which had been established by Bishop Brown under peculiar conditions, and the priests of both of these were destined to give much trouble and anxiety to his successor, and had already become an anxiety in the diocese. Perhaps never has an American bishop seen a more difficult, if not apparently hopeless, task before him than that which confronted Bishop Grafton.

"Bishop Grafton took things as he found them and proceeded to build wherever he could discover a foundation, and to erect a foundation where none was seen to exist. He built up the Cathedral church and adorned it so that it is to-day one of the notable buildings of the American Church. He gave the warmest sympathy to the various works among foreign-speaking people, developing the plans that had been devised by his predecessor with the concurrence of several of the older bishops. It became necessary ultimately to depose the Old Catholic priest whom Bishop Brown had placed at the head of that work, and with him a part of the work failed, tho other parts continued loyal to the diocese and remain as such to the present time. . . . Twice the Bishop has had fortunes left him and both of them have been expended in his diocese."

PARODYING SCRIPTURE—Ministers were to blame for beginning a fad of parodies upon the Bible, *The Pilot* (Catholic, Boston) declares. It relates that a little while back variations of the ten commandments began to issue from the pulpit, and the public was surfeited with a humor of "don'ts" for married men, "don'ts" for wives. Following this, the Beatitudes were turned into a joke-book column. Then the politicians took up the idea:

"The famous Bryan speech of olden days with its reference to the Crucifixion, in the cross of gold speech, was sad enough. But the irreverence of it has been surpassed to an alarming degree in these latter days. The Apostles' Creed was used as a groundwork for a violent campaign attack. One of the nominees was read into a thousand different texts of Scripture, the most of them very uncomplimentary to him to whom they were applied.

"And it is not over yet. As we write, the daily issue of the New York *Sun*, which has given space to many such offenders, headed the letter of one of its correspondents who applies a text of Scripture to a politician displeasing to him 'James on Timothy.' The 'James' is Saint James, the 'Timothy' the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. Such a heading was not done with much reverence."

The Pilot demands that the newspapers be closed to all Scriptural parody and indignantly suggests: "If human respect and public opinion will not stop the abuse, then a more powerful means might be employed."

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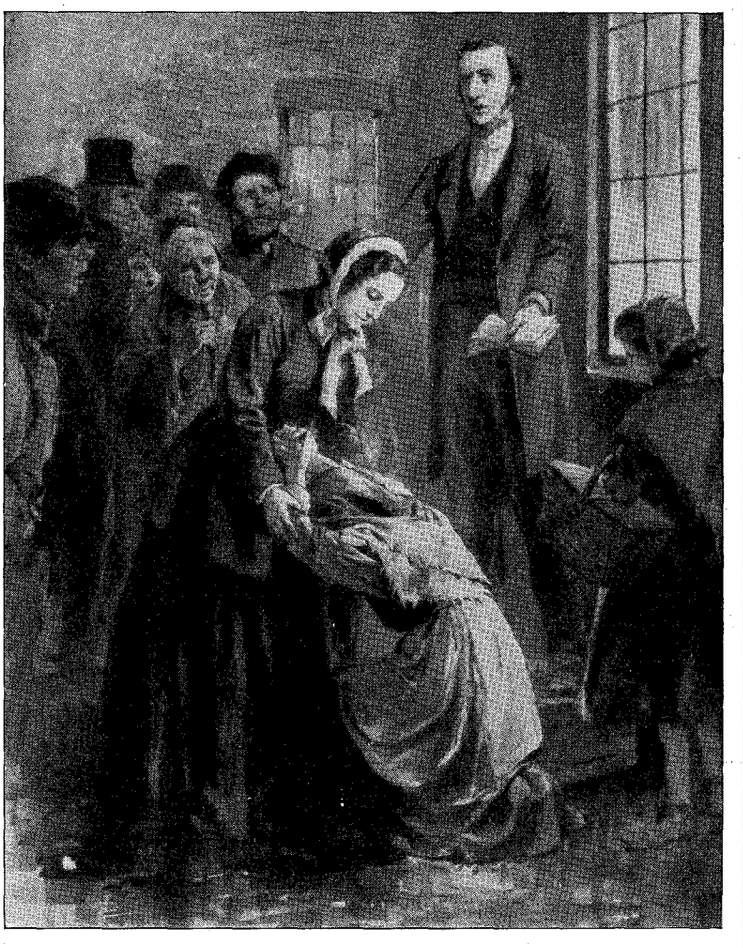
GEN. BOOTH'S TRIUMPHANT FUNERAL

IT WAS NOT a mourning crowd that packed the streets of London for General Booth's funeral. "The most striking note in the remarkable procession and ceremony," comments the London *Times*, editorially, "was the air of gladness pervading the Army." This manner, we are further told, "marked all their proceedings since the fine phrase announcing his father's death—'The General has laid down his sword. God is with us!'—was issued by Mr. Bramwell Booth." This unusual note "seems to have struck all the observers whose duty it has been to chronicle the funeral ceremonies." Further:

"There have been no 'trappings of wo.' It would not be true to say that there has been no wo or no mourning, but the sign of mourning has been white, and the bearing of the mourners has been glad and proud. They are undismayed by the death of their chief, the father of the family. This is one of the things they have learned from him, and it is one of the secrets of his influence. Mr. Bramwell Booth said yesterday, in his address at the grave, that he could not say his father had never been defeated, but he never gave up. He was undismayed by defeat, and they have caught his spirit. It is this which enables them to go on cheerfully, but without illusions, in spite of failure. They do not give way to defeat, and now they have not given way to death, which is a sort of defeat. It is very noteworthy that so many men and women should be imbued with this spirit of confidence and cheerfulness. It surrounds them with an atmosphere of serenity and happiness peculiarly valuable, and indeed essential to their work. They derive it from the inspiration of their leader—from his personality and his intense faith. Now that he is gone, the question is, Will they retain it? They seem to have no misgivings themselves, tho, as Mr. Bramwell Booth said yesterday, there never can be anybody quite the same to the Army as its founder. To judge from their demeanor, they have derived great encouragement from the ceremonies they have been attending, and particularly from yesterday's great demonstration, and they mean to go on with undiminished cheerfulness and confidence. It is a fine spirit, and we wish them well."



THE BOOTHS' FIRST STEPS IN EVANGELISM.

This picture, furnished us by the Salvation Army, is a scene in the early years of the ministry of General Booth and his wife, when in 1865 they began what was styled the "Christian Mission." In 1878 this work developed into the Salvation Army.

The Guardian (London), organ of the Established Church, observes that "the obsequies of General Booth have been marked by something of the state and circumstance which waits upon departed monarchs," with this in addition:

"Nor have royal and imperial messages of condolence been lacking, the Kaiser being among the first to address a telegram to 'General Bramwell Booth.' We wish the new head of the Salvation Army a long and prosperous command, and we do so without the least reserve. We have no fear that the Army will find recruits among churchmen to any extent worth considering, while it is on all accounts infinitely better that a man should profess the restricted form of Christianity taught in its 'barracks,' and act up to his faith, than that he should live without any religion at all. At the same time we must enter a protest against the notion, too easily conceived by superficial observers, that, in the language of *The Spectator*, General Booth 'brought within the range of spiritual influences thousands of persons to whom no other form of religion could have appealed.' Many a clergyman in the East End knows better."

RELIGIOUS PRESS RETORTING ON THE SECULAR

IF THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS who angrily demanded to know what arguments there could possibly be in favor of the law to close city post-offices on Sundays will turn to the religious press, they may find some spirited answers. The church papers are nearly unanimous in applauding the law and are accusing the secular press in this connection of short-sightedness and selfish partizanship. A typical comment is that of *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.), that "it is very difficult to see the wrong in anything when you look at it through a silver dollar." *The Christian Intelligencer* (Ref. Ch., New York) calls the law "a victory for the Sabbath," and prints information which the Rev. Dr. George W. Grannis, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, declares that he gave to the secular press and was there refused space. He says that statistics show that not one-half of 1 per cent. of the patrons of the New York post-office ever call for their mail on Sunday. Not more than this proportion have called in Chicago, he is informed, and "over 50 per cent. of those who called were children under sixteen years of age, and only 20 per cent. of all ever received mail." From San Francisco he gleans a like report. Dr. Grannis asserts that conditions under the new law "will differ little from what has been in operation in over 90 per cent. of the post-offices for more than a year." He further explains that the only difference is that in the past the matter "depended almost entirely upon the will of the Postmaster-General," while now it is fixt by law. He adds:

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"We had no fear of the present Administration going back to the old order, but we had no way of knowing how long the present Administration would be in power, or what the attitude of a new Administration might be. To make sure, Congress was appealed to and saw fit to put its seal of approval upon a movement that has resulted in greatly increasing the efficiency of the service, and resulted in a great moral and spiritual uplift to the men in the service."

The Continent (Presb., Chicago) thinks it "rather disgusting" that newspaper editors should be found "howling about the horrible inconvenience" of the stoppage, but not conscious of recent unheralded changes:

"The sapient newspaper gentlemen don't seem to have been awake enough to realize that this new provision of the statute has already for two years been in force as a postal rule in most of the larger American cities. And it has inconvenienced nobody yet heard from—at least has not troubled the newspapers enough for them to find out about it. Of course the provision has been and will be observed with care not to delay emergency mail; special-delivery letters are not held up. The whole reform has been actuated only by the straight, simple motive of securing to local letter-carriers the justice of a six-day week. Whoever cares more for the satisfaction of seeing his routine mail on a non-business day than for this boon to so important a class of the people's servants is much too selfish to be at home in this social-spirited age."

The view of *The Presbyterian Standard* is not that the newspapers are uninformed, but that they consider as a question of convenience or material prosperity a matter that really is "one of moral right or wrong." It urges:

"When we remember that by this law many thousand clerks will have a Sabbath day's rest and be able to worship with their families, and that above all the Sunday newspaper, which does more than anything else to keep men from church, will be badly crippled, then every Christian ought to rejoice, and every congregation ought to send a letter of thanks to its Congressman and to the Postmaster-General, for this is by long odds one of the most encouraging steps ever taken in the cause of morality, yet it is a step that will be bitterly opposed, and in the fight that is coming we are going to see just how sincere men have been in their Christian zeal."

The Lutheran (Lebanon and Philadelphia) is particularly emphatic in condemning the "material view." In answer to the argument that the law "halts business," this journal answers:

"Of this fact we are glad. Much of the business which is done on Sundays needs to be halted. We are not Puritanic; but we think it is well that something 'halts business on Sundays' before we reach the point when we have no Sunday. In a central square of 'Quaker Philadelphia' on a recent Sunday we saw five stores open for business at midday. At least three of them by no stretch of imagination could be classed as among those dealing in perishable necessities."

A more cautiously stated view from "Quaker Philadelphia" comes from *The American Friend*, which describes the Postmaster-General's interpretation of the measure as "a liberal construction of the law, and all the public should ask." *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia) also has a word about Mr. Hitchcock's modifications of the law, and, remarking that the first order "seems to have been too strict," explains:

"Not even the box-owners could get their mail, and special-delivery letters were held until Monday. The hotel population also had to wait a day for its mail, and as this traveling element is a large one and its movement often dependent on mail information, it worked a hardship. The change made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock allowing certain work to be done seems to be in line with a sane observance of the day in the post-offices. Most of the work of distribution will be done by the railway clerks, and the carriers in the cities and the post-office helpers will have much less to do than formerly. We are sorry that the rigid rule at first introduced could not be the permanent rule, but we feared at the time of its establishment that it was going too far for the necessities of modern life. We hope, however, that there will be no more tinkering with it, and that its present provisions will be adhered to."

ARE THE INDIANS OF HEBREW ORIGIN?

WILLIAM PENN gave the clue to many subsequent Biblical scholars in declaring that he had found in the American Indians the lost tribes of Israel. The superficial resemblance between the two peoples was so striking that he was led to say: "When I look at their children I imagine myself in the Jewish quarter of London." The Rev. J. Wesley Annas says in *Zion's Herald* (Boston) that as late as 1889 a well-informed representative of the Moskoki tribe, when questioned concerning the legends of his people, replied: "They are all in the Old Testament. Read them there, without the trouble of taking them down from our people." Corroborative of this is the statement of Dr. W. W. Warren in his history of the Ojibway Nation that in response to parts of the Bible which he translated for this people they said: "The book must be true, for our ancestors have told us the same stories for generations." The theory here presented is not new, the "Jewish Encyclopedia" giving the substance of it without pronouncing upon its credibility. The writer meets the objection to the theory based on the great distance between the habitations of the two peoples by citing the books of Esdras:

"They affirm that after the captivity the Hebrews resolved to separate themselves from the heathen and to seek a spot where they might religiously observe the law, for the violation of which they had been so severely punished. Accordingly he reports them to have migrated to a country which was uninhabited, and so far distant that they journeyed for a year and a half, or even more.

"This theory is further supported by the writings of the famous Manassah Ben Israel, who tells us that America and Asia, now separated by Bering Strait, were formerly one continent, and that during this early period these Hebrews penetrated to America by land.

"Adding to these statements the fact that the Indian legends all affirm that their ancestors came into the country from the northwest, and we seem to have three connecting links in the chain of our evidence."

Still more conclusive proof is found in a comparative study of the language, religion, customs, and traditions of the two peoples. Such resemblances as these are noted:

"Like the Hebrews, the Indians, when first visited by the Europeans, were a very religious people, yet they had entirely escaped the idolatry which was common to almost all ancient peoples. They acknowledged but one God—the Great Spirit—and the name by which He was known was 'Ale,' the old Hebrew name for God.

"In their dances they were heard to say distinctly, 'Hallelujah,' or praise to Jah—the very word which was used by the Hebrews themselves.

"They kept annual festivals, which resembled those of the Mosaic ritual. They performed morning and evening sacrifices, and offered of their first-fruits to God. They practised the rite of circumcision, and celebrated a feast like that of Tabernacles. They had 'cities of refuge,' to which even a murderer might flee and be safe.

"The Indians reckoned time in the same manner as the Hebrews, and their year began at the same season. The same superstitions seem to have marked their burial-places, and the same creeds were the rule of their lives, both as to the present and the future.

"The Indians, as well as the ancient Hebrews, lived in tribes ruled by a chief, and their forms of government were almost identical. The clan system of the Indians has preserved a clue to some of the mysterious rites of the early Hebrews. What is now known about the clan system of the Iroquois explains what was formerly mystical about the tribes of Israel.

"Each tribe had a totem, usually some animal, such as a deer, a bear, or a panther. So, also, had the Israelites such a totem, and this explains why, in the blessing of Jacob upon his sons, Judah is surnamed a lion, Dan a serpent, Benjamin a wolf, and Joseph a bough."

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THE MEMOIRS OF CRISPI, THE ITALIAN STATESMAN*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
E. S. NADAL

PERHAPS the most interesting part of these two very important volumes, "The Memoirs of Crispi," the celebrated Italian statesman, just published, relate to a secret mission with which Crispi was intrusted in 1877 by the Italian Government. This mission, it now appears, was the real inception of the Triple Alliance, which became five years later an accomplished and recognized fact. The ostensible object of the mission was to arrange treaties by which certain countries would guarantee to Italian subjects living within their borders the same rights and privileges as were accorded by the Italian Government to the subjects of these states living in Italy. But Crispi was given to understand that, after this matter had been disposed of, he was to sound the governments he visited on the subject of an Italian alliance.

The chief objective point was Berlin, it being the especial desire of the Italian Government to come to some friendly understanding with Germany. But at the same time the Italian Government wished to get a clear idea of what would be the advantages and probabilities of a French alliance. Accordingly Paris was visited first. Crispi found, when he reached Paris, that a practical difficulty in the way of a French alliance was that of fixing upon the right one among the French parties with which to come to an understanding. McMahon was president, and the government was under the control of a Bonapartist committee. In other words, the government was conservative and monarchist. Such a government would, of course, be clerical and therefore anti-Italian. But France was on the eve of a general election, in which it was believed the Republicans would be successful —which indeed proved to be the case. Crispi, on looking about him, came to the conclusion that, whichever party was successful in the election, that party would owe its victory to the Clericals and the army. These two elements, having won the victory, would be expected to be rewarded. The Clericals would demand the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The army, on the other hand, would wish to get back the prestige it had lost in the war with Germany, and it could do this most easily by attacking Italy. So Crispi concluded that there was not much to be hoped for in the French alliance and informed his government to that effect.

He then went to Germany, going first to Berlin and thence to Gastein, where Bismarck was staying. He did not give his name at the hotel at Gastein to which he went, as his mission was secret, but sent a note to Bismarck, requesting an interview. Bismarck replied that he could see him at once. Crispi found the Chancellor in his study. He tells us—"A magnificent dog was stretched on the floor near his master's chair. A small, white-handled pistol lay upon the table." Crispi proceeded at once to disclose the main object of his visit, which was that Germany should form an offensive and defensive alliance with Italy against France and Austria. Bismarck consented to an alliance against France, but would not consent to one against Austria. Crispi said that Italy had a very serious interest in the Eastern question. The Russo-Turkish War was then in progress and Italy feared that a result of the war would be that Austria would be given Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Crispi said that Italy would never consent to that. We are familiar with Bismarck's picturesque statement that the Eastern question was not worth to Germany the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier. He said this in substance to Crispi and advised him to go at once to Austria and see what he could accomplish in the way of an Austrian alliance. Crispi, however, went first to London and assured himself that the English were friendly and thence to Austria, where he seems to have made a favorable impression upon Andrassy. In this secret mission of Crispi we have the beginnings of the famous Triple Alliance.

The character of Crispi as revealed in this book is that of a sincere and straightforward man of business. He has none of the picturesque qualities of his great contemporaries Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi. But he was not on that account the less efficient. He was above all things a practical man. Such men do not always have the power of making their minds and personalities known to their contemporaries. It seems to me that Crispi did not have this power. Yet he was for forty years a most efficient leader of the movement to make Italy a nation. From 1848, at which time he abandoned his vocation as an advocate at Naples to take part in the Sicilian insurrection, until 1859, he lived the life of a conspirator in various parts of Europe, sometimes in prison and, when out of it, obliged to leave one country after another—everywhere an exile, living from hand to mouth and earning a very precarious subsistence. He was charged with throwing one of the bombs at the time of Orsini's attempt upon the life of Napoleon III. Of this accusation he was able to clear himself, but he was obliged to leave France. He was one of Garibaldi's "under-chiefs" at the time of the sailing of the Thousand from Genoa to Sicily, and was the first man to land at Marsala. Fighting, however, was not his forte. He was a lawyer and not a soldier and was conscious that he could do better service in a civil than in a military capacity. Accordingly, after the capture of Palermo, he became Minister of the Interior and of Finance in the provisional Sicilian Government, an office which, after successfully administering it for some time, he resigned, because he was opposed to Cavour's scheme of annexing Sicily to Piedmont. Crispi's object was a united Italy and not an enlarged Piedmont. To this idea he always adhered. He was in office at the time of Victor Emmanuel's death and secured the formal establishment of the united monarchy by proclaiming the new king not as Humbert IV of Savoy, but as Humbert I of Italy. Crispi became Premier in 1887.

Almost the whole of these two big volumes are in Crispi's own words, either in the form of a diary or as correspondence. A marked characteristic of his utterances, however, is an absence of egotism. Crispi is just the man from whom the reader might expect, and could easily forgive, a good deal of that quality. He began life as a poor young lawyer, and endured privations and much suffering, which were the result of his devotion to country. A man of great energy and ability, he became the leading statesman of Italy, and the friend and associate of the chief personages of the time. We should expect to encounter a certain degree of egotism in a man who had had such a career, but these pages show no traces of it. The book is in this respect in marked contrast to one I have lately been reading, "The Autobiography of Bismarck." That book has very little, as has Crispi's also, of the gossip and personal comment we expect in autobiographies. It is a serious and philosophical explanation of Bismarck's career, as he sees it, a kind of *Apologia pro Vita Sua*. Upon every page of the German statesman you see the evidences of a powerful mind and character. But the book is plainly the work of one in whom a profound belief in himself is associated with a considerable degree of scorn of other people. Nobody is quite right but the autobiographer. I dare say that from a certain point of view this was the truth, but the quality is nevertheless not altogether pleasant. I presume that Bismarck would himself have agreed that he had this characteristic as a German. In the course of the book he somewhere drops the remark that every German thinks he knows more than anybody else on any subject, from managing an empire to picking the fleas off a dog. As for managing an empire, or at any rate the German Empire, Bismarck, of course, did know more than anybody else.

The style of Crispi's writing is clear, nervous, and forcible. The book is always pleasant and easy reading. This is not a very usual quality in a translation, for translations are apt to be awkward and to be wanting in life. Then the two volumes are upon a theme of never-failing interest to all educated men. Italy is perhaps ceasing to be the "woman country" of fifty years ago, but she is still an object of universal attraction. A president of the French Republic said, in welcoming a foreigner, "Every man, not a Frenchman, has two countries, his own and France," and I think there is truth in the remark. But Italy has some elements of interest which even France has not. I can only say in conclusion that there is scarcely a page of the book that will not repay perusal.

*Crispi, Francesco, **The Memoirs of.** Translated by Mary Prichard Agnetti from documents collected and edited by Thomas Palamenghi Crispi. London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: George H. Doran.

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COINS AND MEDALS IN THE MINT

Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection in the Mint at Philadelphia; 634 pages, 15 plates and frontispiece, by T. L. Comparette, Curator of the Collection. Published by the Treasury Department and printed by the Government. 1912.

Any one who has maintained some acquaintance with numismatics will be imprest with the fine dignity of this work, its sanity of purpose, the accuracy of the descriptions, and the clarity of Dr. Comparette's English. There is an entire absence of esoteric terms and phrases that have no standing in the proper language of the science of numismatics, and which possess meaning only for the coin-hobbyist and coin-dealer.

The coins of the western hemisphere are given first place in Part I., beginning with the coinage of the American English colonies, followed by the coins of the United States. Then come the coins of other countries of North and South America and of the West Indian islands. Fifteen plates, which are too few in number and too poor in quality, tho far from being really bad, are devoted to the illustration of selected specimens of the coins described in this part. The natural province of such a museum in the United States is the coinages of the countries in the Americas and adjacent islands, with the addition of a comparatively small number of the artistic and historic specimens of antiquity and of modern Europe.

The prefatory notes to the lists of different countries constitute one of the most interesting features of the volume. The more extended introduction to the coinages of the English-American colonies and of the United States is exceedingly interesting—to the layman no less than to the expert. Specially valuable likewise are the longer introductory notes on the coinage of Mexico, of Brazil, and, quite unexpectedly, of the island of Haiti.

To the lay reader the volume will reveal a tremendous amount of hitherto unknown facts about our national coinage and the patterns for our coins. The large number of rare pieces happily preserved in this cabinet, and thus rendered accessible to the public, is gratifying. Except for the existence of such a depository in the mint, and presided over by one who at all times is anxious to secure interesting specimens, many if not all of these rare coins and patterns, which are specially connected with the history of our coinage, would be scattered among private collectors and their very existence often become debatable.

We find in this collection the unique double-eagle of 1849, the only gold trial piece from the dies in the year the denomination was authorized, a coin of almost fabulous value as a rare piece; two specimens of the patterns of the fifty-dollar gold pieces, or five-eagles, each a unique impression of its dies, and which, in private possession, once actually sold for $10,000 apiece; a fine specimen of the 1804 dollar, the best-known rarity of the American series; one of the three known specimens of one variety of the 1798 half-eagle; and rare and unique specimens of that exceedingly interesting series of private coins issued in Georgia and North Carolina in the thirties, and in the States and Territories of the Far West in 1849 and a half-decade following. In fact, there are many specimens that, because unique or rare, would readily fetch $1,000 to $10,000 on the auction block. The market value of these coins, however, is unimportant in comparison with their historical worth in throwing light upon the development of American coinage.

Part II. embraces ancient coins, coins of foreign countries other than those included in Part I., and also foreign medals. There are coins of nearly every foreign country, including interesting early and recent Japanese coins, and a long and well-prepared list of Chinese coins, patterns, and amulet pieces.

TWO FAMOUS PHILOSOPHERS

Bowne, Borden Parker. Kant and Spencer. 8vo, 439 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

It was a bold thing to lay expositions of Kant and Spencer side by side. It reminds one of the famous meeting in the arena at Arles of a bull and a roaring lion. The latter soon fell down defeated by the horns of the former. Yet the idea of this volume is an admirable one. It brings into keen and instructive contrast the shallowness of the sciolist, as many think Spencer was, with the profound learning and seriousness of the man who knew all that his predecessors had done and who built upon foundations already laid, or demolished those insecurely laid. The empiricism of Locke, who based philosophy on experience, ended in the nihilism of Hume which rendered knowledge impossible. The rationalistic teachings of Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz had ended in the formalism of the Wolfian theory. It was the work of Kant to found a school of living speculation, and this he did in his "Critique of Pure Reason." The meaning of this term is well expounded by Professor Bowne as implying a criticism in the domain of knowledge of two theories, the empirical and the rationalistic, with a view to reconcile the elements of truth contained in each. The Professor well points out that in the system of Kant we have the original source of Pragmatism, which does not take account only of intellect. Kant emphasized the fact that in the consciousness of each individual there is to be reckoned with Will, Consciousness, and Religion, and the author of this volume thus admirably sums up the result of this deduction:

"We may hold these postulates not as something given by the speculative reason, but as something rooted in the speculative life; and then we may work them out into the great and ever-growing conquest of science and into the progress of humanity in civilization and morals and religion." We think that this is a true estimate of Kant, whose principles have already borne fruit in the system of William James and the theories of Professor Bowne himself.

We need not expect a man like the late Professor Bowne to have much sympathy with Herbert Spencer, who exprest a profound contempt for Kant. Yet he treats him with full justice in this work, but never changed the opinion which he exprest of the founder of agnosticism in an earlier essay. In this essay, published in 1874, alluding to the multitudinous books published by Spencer on every subject cognate to his "First Principles," which won for him the title of "the English Aristotle," Professor Bowne declared that "Spencer had painted a big picture with a big brush, and his disciples, who had found it easier to wonder than to understand, had concluded that he must be a great philosopher."

This book is valuable and illuminating in two ways. In the first place it shows how philosophy, as comprehended in metaphysics, can never be thrown aside as Lewes taught it had been thrown away in exchange for what is really a much narrower sphere of human knowledge—physical science. In the second place it gives the final quietus to the authority of Spencer, who, unhappily for himself, lived to see his system practically obsolete.

ROBERTSON SMITH'S LIFE AND WRITINGS

Black, John Sutherland, and Chrystal, George. The Life of William Robertson Smith and Lectures and Essays of William Robertson Smith. 2 vols., 8vo, ix–638, xii–622 pp. London: A. & C. Black. New York: The Macmillan Co. $8 net.

The name of William Robertson Smith is significant not merely for the opening up to modern knowledge of primitive Semitic religion, in which he was preeminently the pioneer, but for the release of Biblical investigation in Presbyterian Scotland from the dogmatic shackles which until about 1880 held it in leash. It is also full of meaning as showing the influence of scientific observation of facts and their bearings upon a mind which, in the beginning possest of theological bias, yet was frankly open to their real meaning.

The son of a minister who went out at the Disruption, the subject of this biography had all the advantages in youth attaching to membership in the family of a scholar and a devoted minister. Prepared for the University of Aberdeen under his father's supervision, the son entered and passed his university course with honor (1861–66), studied at New College, Edinburgh (1866–70), and in 1870 was made professor of Hebrew at Aberdeen. He became a member of the Revision Committee at work on the Old Testament in 1875, having meanwhile (1874) been invited to contribute on Biblical subjects to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. His contributions to that publication aroused among conservative theologians a storm of protest, and caused ecclesiastical arraignment in Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, with the result that he was suspended from the exercise of his professorship. He then became joint editor of the *Britannica*, subsequently Lord Almoner's reader in Arabic in Cambridge, and finally in 1889 Adams professor of Arabic there. He occupied this chair only five years, dying March 31, 1894.

The two volumes under notice are mutually supplementary, since the volume dealing with the life is illustrated by the essays and papers collected in the other. Nearly half the first volume deals with the trial, and this large proportion of space is possibly justified by the importance of the issues involved. Apart from this the biography is in many respects ideal. The traits and accomplishments of the subjects are treated sympathetically but critically, with at least sufficient appreciation of Professor Smith's good points. He was a man of unusual parts, which are given exhibition and full credit. Possibly undue stress is laid upon his earlier debates, and it may be that his mathematical, scientific, and philosophical achievements receive rather more than their meed of acknowledgment. But the pen portrait is creditable alike to biographers and subject.

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Old Hampshire Bond

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 474)

The biography will have permanent value not only for its portrayal of the Scotch professor, but for its illuminating references to such men of the time as Principal Rainy, Julius Wellhausen, Lagarde, Lord Kelvin, Ritschl, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Kuenen, Professor Bain, John Sutherland Black, Dr. David Brown, James Candlish, Prof. A. B. Davidson, and many others. It is furnished with an excellent index, a bibliography of Smith's writings, and an appendix of documents, besides several portraits. The volume of essays has little more than historical and illustrative worth, for his "Religion of the Semites" and his "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabic" are Professor Smith's real monument. The publishers' part in the volumes is beyond praise.

Blok, Petrus Johannes. History of the People of the Netherlands. 5 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net per volume.

This work has been accepted as a classic. In the history of Holland, it ranks with Ferrero's volumes. The history of the Netherlands is naturally a sort of double history, the history of two peoples—Belgium and Holland. Both belonged to the Netherlands, but in the course of three centuries they have been divided, as Dr. Blok teaches us, into two distinct and independent nationalities. This separation between the two peoples who are geographically united did not take place until the end of the sixteenth century.

Dr. Blok has shown us how this separation gradually developed itself and made out of one united people two separate nations. In the olden times the Netherlands, as they were called, formed part of the two great peoples who were separated by the Rhine—the Gauls and the Germans. Then it was that Rome annexed to its empire the country on the left of the Rhine, and gradually extended its dominion to the tribes on the right bank. It was thus that the influence of Roman civilization distinguished the Hollanders among the barbarians beyond the Ems and Weser. The author describes in ample detail how in the ninth century Loraine appeared as a portion of the empire of the Franks, who in the fourth and fifth centuries poured across the Rhine. A hundred years later this region became divided into two duchies, Lower and Upper Loraine.

But Dr. Blok shows how the Netherlands longed to form a single nation of their own. They wished to found under a Burgundian prince a strong monarchy to unite different peoples into one nation. It was the great Charles V. who finally seemed to attain this end. In 1543 he solidified the Burgundian kingdom, and homage was eventually done to his son Philip, an event which seemed to form a union between the Spanish and the Netherland races. In the language of Europe Flanders became the name of this new state, replacing the old titles of Low Countries or Netherlands.

But the Netherlands became impatient of the domination of Spain. A fanatical outburst of patriotism in 1566 was with difficulty suppressed by force of arms, but eventually the Prince of Orange established the liberties of the new kingdom in 1585. This kingdom, which was practically a republic, came to an end in 1794, but eventually the United Netherlands were divided under two separate governments.

Dr. Blok has traced with wonderful skill and perspicacity the different phases through which the Netherlands passed. He has shown us the splendor of the Burgundian period, which ended in the last half of the sixteenth century. He has described in detail with power and clearness the dreadful period of the Eighty Years' War, which ended in 1648. He has also set before us the attempt which was made by this people to establish a republic after the ideals of Greece and Rome. The republic, however, came to an end in 1795. Then it was that the influence of French philosophy under Rousseau prevailed. But it was all destroyed by the banishment and destruction of the French under Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The kingdom of the United Netherlands continued until fifteen years afterward, when Holland separated itself into an independent kingdom.

It is very remarkable to notice the skill with which Dr. Blok traces these pages of history through the periods which he treats with so much knowledge and so much patriotism. He shows us plainly that state and people are inseparable ideas, and while we read his vigorous and stately chapters we can not help recalling that noble statue of the dying lion, which was dedicated by the artist to the valor and piety of the Swiss people who repulsed the Austrians and vindicated for themselves a place among the nations of Europe.

This work is translated, by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam, with singular clearness and skill. The American people are indebted to the Dutch for a great many of their most excellent and most original institutions, as well as for much in their character as a permanent nation. We believe that this history will find a place not only in every academic library, but in the homes of many people who trace their ancestry to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam.

PROFESSOR SEE'S WORK ON ASTRONOMY

See, T. J. J. Researches on the Evolution of the Stellar Systems. Vol. II. Cloth, 4to, 735 pp., illustrated. Lynn, Mass: Thos. P. Nichols & Sons. $10.

In this exhaustive and beautifully illustrated work Professor See has set forth many new theories on cosmogony in such convincing manner that it bids fair to be accepted as epoch-making. These views are the result of twenty years of painstaking researches by the author. Astronomers and other scientists have received the volume with well-merited praise. It seems almost incredible that the mind of one man, even in the many years taken by the author to complete this work, could have formulated and worked out with such mathematical precision so many theories contradicting generally accepted views on astronomy.

Tho necessarily technical, the work is in many places interesting to the general reader, particularly so in the copiously illustrated and complete article on the moon, and to a lesser degree in the articles on Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter. Among

(*Continued on page* 478)

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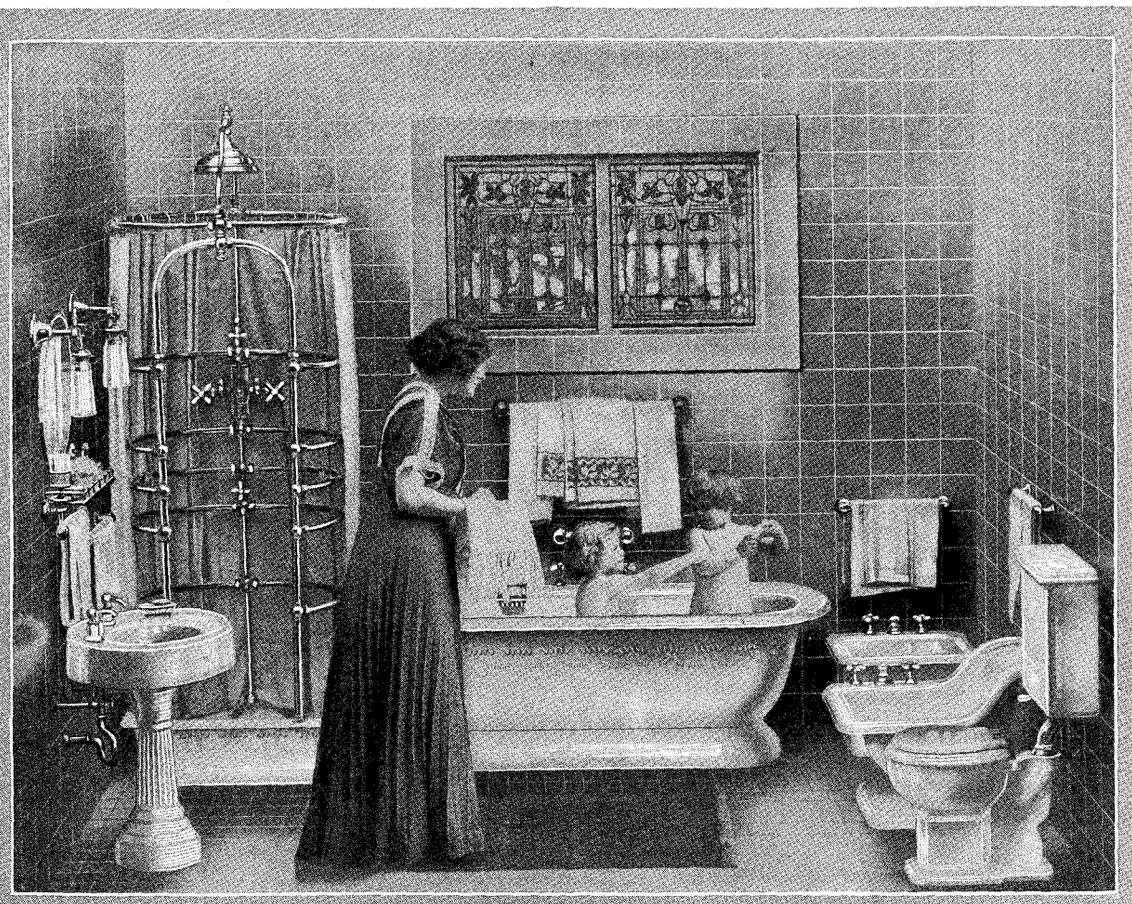

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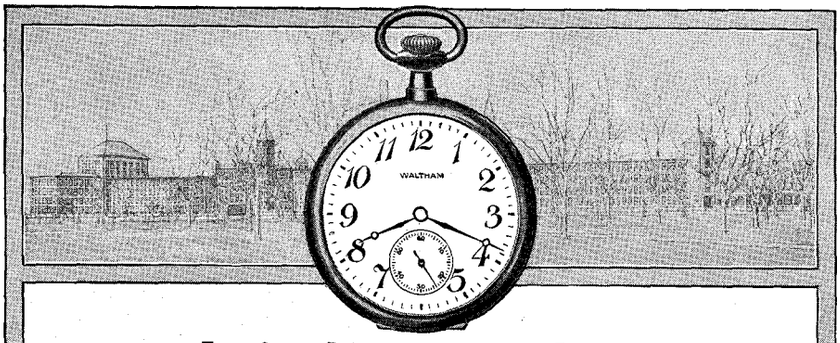

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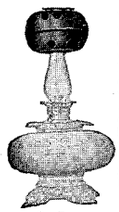

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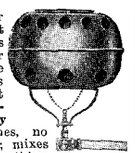

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 476)

many striking propositions in the book is a flat contradiction of the theory, even now generally accepted by scientists, that the moon was once a part of the earth detached by rapid rotation, as taught by such well-known authorities as Laplace, Lord Kelvin, Sir George Darwin, and Poincaré. Professor See contends, and apparently with good reason, that the moon was originally a planet which approached the earth and was captured and made a satellite.

Among other theories propounded by the author which will prove of interest to the general reader are the following: (1) That the planets have not been detached from the sun by rotation, as has been generally held for more than a century. (2) That the asteroids are remnants of innumerable small planets which originally filled our solar nebula. (3) That the rotations of the planets on their axes have been produced by the capture of these small bodies. (4) That the earth never could have rotated much more rapidly than at present. (5) That the planet Venus is habitable and in all probability is inhabited by intelligent beings. (6) That the large sunken craters on the moon were produced by collisions with satellites and are therefore not of volcanic origin. (7) That the solar system extends beyond Neptune, this calculation being based on the belief that Neptune's orbit is too round for it to be the last of the system, and that several unseen planets beyond Neptune will yet be discovered by observation. (8) That many planets besides Venus are habitable, and are no doubt inhabited. (9) That comets are the survivals of the outer shell of the solar nebula, the interior having been dissipa ed during the formation of the sun and planets. (10) That the existence of variable stars may be explained chiefly by the periodic effects of companions revolving in resisting media.

The book deserves not only the careful perusal of astronomers, but of all persons interested in the origin and development of the earth and the entire solar system.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF INSECTS

Fabre, J. H. Social Life in the Insect World. Translated from the French by Bernard Miall. Cloth, octavo, 328 pp., illustrated. Century Co. $3 net.

It is only a few months ago that these columns chronicled a volume of translations of very delightful essays on insect life by this talented teacher. Fabre has been a long time coming to his own among English-reading people, but he has been well known for more than half a century among entomologists of all nations and highly regarded, altho all his writings are in that "popular" field where it is so difficult to attain distinction in "scientific" eyes. No less than ten volumes stand to his credit, the whole contents of which relate to studies of insects in his own Swiss province; and these studies have the vivid charm of a description by Balzac with the minute accuracy of that master, or to come into a nearer comparison, of a Darwin or a Müller. Maeterlinck has written of him:

"From between the open leaves, there

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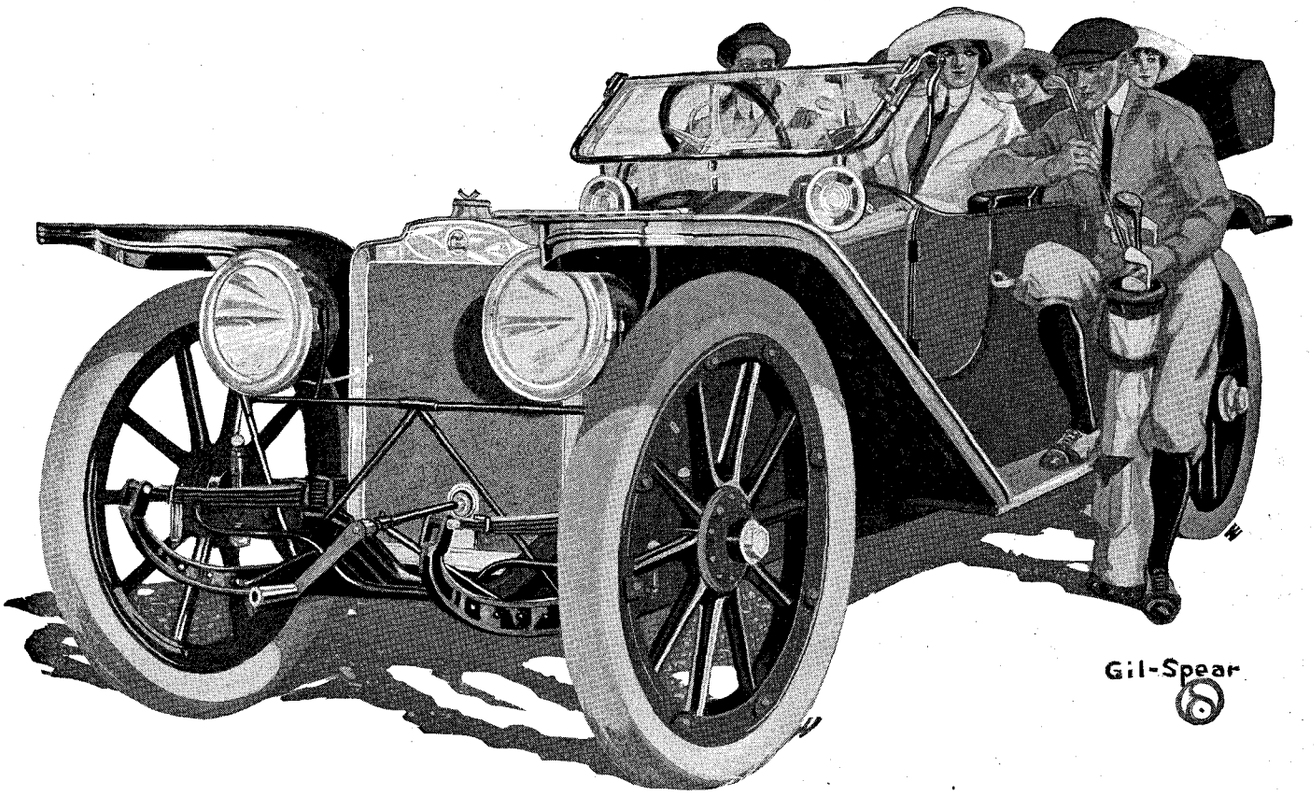

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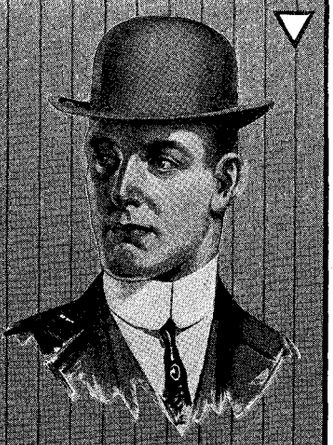

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 478*)

rises and unfolds itself, without hesitation, without interruption and almost without remission to the end, . . . the most extraordinary of tragic fairy-plays that it is possible for the human imagination, not to create or to conceive, but to admit and acclimatize within itself."

The subjects of the dozen or more chapters are highly varied—beetles, bees, grasshoppers—what a poetic essay is that entitled "La Cigale"!—spiders, and various other types. One who reads them must wish he had long ago become an entomologist. Each story is full of diversions of thought, always apt, often quaintly humorous, sometimes profound. Almost at random one finds the following, for an example. He is speaking of the common and humble and pernicious pea-weevil:

"To take a general view of the instincts in their inexhaustible variety is, for the observer, the great attraction of the entomological world; for nowhere we gain a clearer sight of the wonderful way in which the processes of life are ordered. Thus regarded, entomology is not, I know, to the taste of everybody; the simple creature absorbed in the doings and habits of insects is held in low esteem. To the terrible utilitarian, a bushel of peas preserved from the weevil is of more importance than a volume of observations which bring no profit.

"Yet who has told you, O man of little faith, that what is useless to-day will not be useful to-morrow? If we learn the customs of insects or animals, we shall understand better how to protect our goods. Do not despise disinterested knowledge, for you may rue the day. It is by the accumulation of ideas, whether immediately applicable or otherwise, that humanity has done, and will continue to do, better to-day than yesterday, and better to-morrow than to-day. If we live on peas and beans, which we dispute with the weevil, we also live by knowledge, that mighty kneading-trough in which the bread of progress is mixt and learned. Knowledge is well worth a few beans."

Herbert, Hilary A. The Abolition Crusade and Its Consequences. With a Prefatory Note by James Ford Rhodes. 8vo, pp. 249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

"Had all Americans continued to agree, after 1831, as they did before that time, that the Constitution of the United States was the supreme law of the land, there would have been no fatal sectional quarrel, no secession, and no war between the North and South." Thus writes former Secretary of the Navy Herbert in his chapter entitled "Four Years of War," and this statement may be said to be the thesis of his book. The author firmly believes that the South, if left to itself, would long ago have rid itself of the institution of slavery. Such a fortunate solution of the problem was prevented by the abolition crusade led by radicals like Garrison, whose efforts tended toward the infraction of State's rights and the breach of law (such as the persistent violations of the Fugitive Slave Law) and thus aroused the sectional feeling that resulted in secession.

The volume deals with four periods of our history: the antislavery crusade, as the author calls it, from 1831 to 1860; the four years of war, 1861 to 1865; reconstruction, 1865 to 1876, and the restoration of home rule in the South. The greater part

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of the book is devoted to the first of these periods.

Limitations of space, increased by the argumentative style of the author, prevent his treatment of any part of the subject in detail. The book does give, however, a candid discussion of the secession question from an admittedly Southern standpoint—a point of view too little known to Northerners—and altho it is difficult to follow Mr. Herbert to some of his conclusions, the book is entitled to a careful reading among those who would reach an unbiased judgment of our Civil War and its causes, and who would learn the lessons it has to teach.

Raymond, George Landing. Suggestions for the Spiritual Life. 8vo, pp. 337. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.40.

This series of twenty-one "College Chapel Talks," as the author calls them, embody the ripe convictions of a mind of exceptional refinement, scholarship, and power. In these days when so many intellectual people are apt to become mere intellectualists it is reassuring to hear a brilliant professor of esthetics taking for his text "For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." This saying of St. Paul gives the key-note to these beautiful and inspiring discourses and equally as a psychologist, a philosopher, a divine, and a poet Professor Raymond expounds and illustrates what we may almost call the thesis of the volume which he thus states:

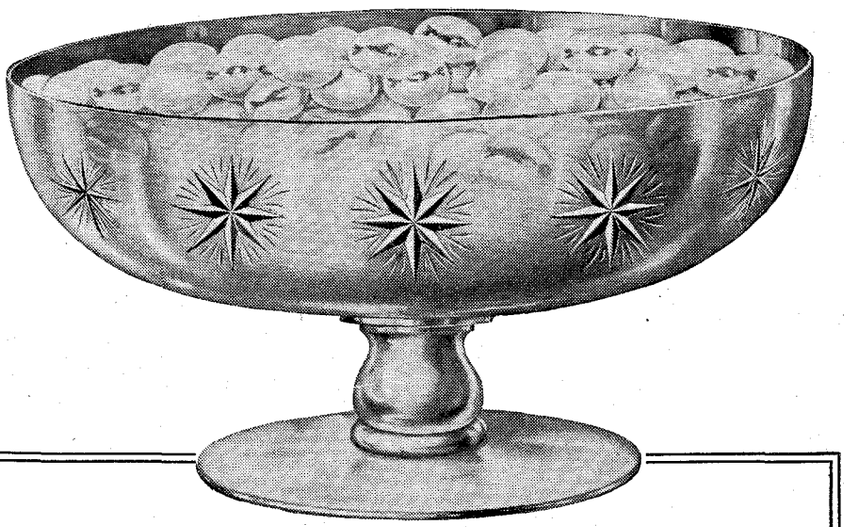
"Faith, as every intelligent man knows, is an attitude of mind that has its source not merely in conscious intellection, but also in those subconscious tendencies of feeling and will which are particularly connected, tho no one perhaps can explain exactly how or why, with the spiritual nature. Philosophers as a rule recognize that the most effective way of influencing these tendencies is through what is termed suggestion."

Hence the Professor goes on to say, putting aside the use of information or argument, as applied to religious truth, "as well as traditional or dogmatic appeals," that he tries to make his sermons stand in harmony with the title of the book as "suggestions for the spiritual life." He proceeds to give us fine sermons on the "Discipline of Disappointment," "The Small Fidelity that Precedes Great Fulfilment," and similar topics.

The reviewer commends the work for its spirituality, reserved eloquence, and fervor.

Van Eeden, Frederik. Happy Humanity. Pp. 265. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

As a bit of personal history of a man of unusual diversity of talent, Dr. Van Eeden's book is quite interesting. Poet, literary critic, physician, student of psychotherapeutics, labor-leader, and, above all, a humanitarian, the author seeks to express his convictions as to the method of bringing about a "happy humanity." To him happiness is "the state of mind that ensues from the consciousness of being on the right track"; and to gain it, humanity must trust to the guidance of "practical men with transcendent wisdom." As a step in this direction Dr. Eeden has a plan of coproduction which is worth examining, however dubious one may be either before or after reading it. Tho sometimes the autobiographical material is too prominent, much of it is charming, especially when concerned with Holland, the author's native country.



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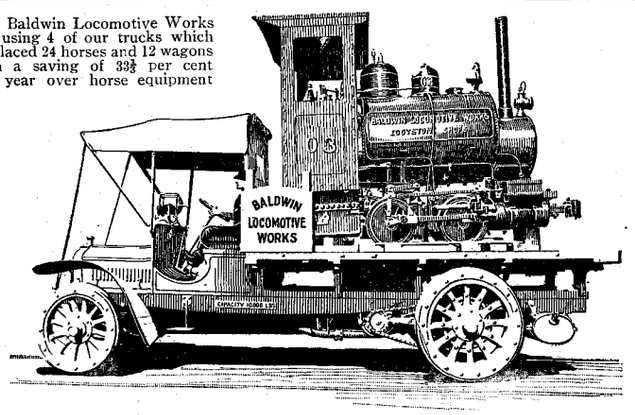

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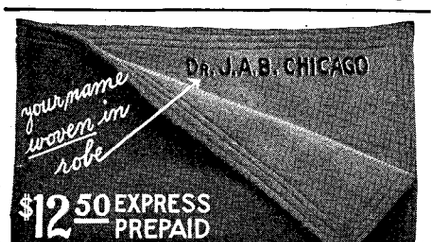

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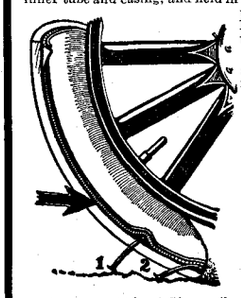

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CURRENT POETRY

ALFRED NOYES is known so generally as the author of romantic narratives in verse, that a philosophic poem with his name attached gives the reader some surprize. But the chronicler of the "Mermaid Tavern" is a man of strong convictions. Aroused, probably, by the sensational reports which have recently come to us of the discoveries of German scientists, he wrote the following thoughtful and impassioned challenge to the forces of materialistic thought. It appeared in the London *Daily Mail* and the New York *Times* on September 9.

The Origin of Life

BY ALFRED NOYES

In the beginning slowly grope we back
Along the narrowing track,
Back to the deserts of the world's palc prime—
The mire, the clay, the slime.
And then, what then? Surely to something less;
Back—back to nothingness!

You dare not halt upon that dwindling way.
There is no gulf to stay
Your footsteps to the last. Go back you must
Far, far below the dust.
Descend, descend grade by dissolving grade;
We follow unafraid.

Dissolve, dissolve this moving world of men
Into thin air, and then,
O pioneers, O warriors of the light,
In that abysmal night
Will you have courage then to rise and tell
Earth of this miracle?

Will you have courage then to bow the head,
And say, when all is said:
"Out of nothingness arose our thought.
This blank abysmal nought
Woke and brought forth that lighted city street,
Those towers, that armored fleet"?

When you have seen those vacant primal skies
Beyond the centuries;
Watched the pale mists across their darkness flow,
As in a lantern show,
Weaving by merest "chance" out of thin air
Pageants of praise and prayer;

Watched the great hills like clouds arise and set
And one named Olivet;
When you have seen as a shadow passing away
One child clasp hands and pray;
When you have seen emerge from that dark mire
One martyr, ringed with fire;
Or from that nothingness, by special grace,
One woman's love-lit face,

Will you have courage then to front that law,
From which our sophists draw
Their only right to flout one human creed,
That nothing can proceed—
Not even thought, not even love, from less
Than its own nothingness?

The law is yours, but dare you waive your pride
And kneel where you denied?
The law is yours; dare you rekindle, then,
One faith for faithless men
And say you found, on that dark road you trod,
In the beginning—God?

Some years ago in an article on the renascence of Celtic literature published by *The Dublin Review*, Francis Thompson showed that the charm of many modern Irish poems came from the skilful repetition of single lines of great beauty. He quoted, in illustration, some verses which were commonplace except for the refrain, "Dance light, for my heart is under your feet." The poem below was recently re-

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printed in the New York *Evening Sun*. It is an exemplification of Thompson's theory, for its power lies almost entirely in two lines, the first and the twelfth.

The Waves of Breffny

BY EVA GORE-BOOTH

The grand road from the mountain goes shining
to the sea,
And there is traffic on it and many a horse and
cart;
But the little roads of Cloonagh are dearer far
to me
And the little roads of Cloonagh go rambling
through my heart.

A great storm from the ocean goes shouting o'er
the hill,
And there is glory in it, and terror on the wind;
But the haunted air of twilight is very strange
and still,
And the little winds of twilight are dearer to
my mind.

The great waves of the Atlantic sweep storming
on their way,
Shining green and silver with the hidden her-
ring shoal;
But the little waves of Breffny have drenched my
heart in spray,
And the little waves of Breffny go stumbling
through my soul.

The lamented death of the commander of the Salvation Army has called forth many sincere and eloquent tributes to his life and work. The following stanzas of simple and dignified beauty are taken from the London *Punch*.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM BOOTH

Founder and Commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army

Born 1829. Died August 20, 1912

BY OWEN SEAMAN

As theirs, the warrior knights of Christian fame,
Who for the Faith led on the battle line,
Who stormed the breach and swept through blood
and flame
Under the Cross for sign.

Such was his life's crusade; and as their death
Inspired in men a purpose pure of taint—
In some great cause to give their latest breath—
So died this soldier-saint.

Nay, his the nobler warfare, since his hands
Set free the thralls of misery and her brood—
Hunger and haunting shame and sin that brands—
And gave them hope renewed.

Bruised souls and bodies broken by despair,
He healed their heartache and their wounds he
drest,
And drew them, so redeemed, his task to share,
Sworn to the same high quest.

Armed with the Spirit's wisdom for his sword,
His feet with tidings of salvation shod,
He knew no foes save only such as warred
Against the peace of God,

Scorned or acclaimed, he kept his harness bright,
Still, through the darkest hour, untaught to
yield,
And at the last, his face toward the light,
Fell on the victor's field.

No laureled blazon rests above his bier,
Yet a great people bows its stricken head
Where he who fought without reproach or fear,
Soldier of Christ, lies dead.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"JOE" WOOD, PENNANT WINNER

"A SMALL, frail-appearing, pale-faced youth" was a description recently given of "Joe" Wood, the great "spitball" pitcher of the Boston Red Sox. It was given by a baseball reporter in one of the cities in the American League, but the Boston *Herald* says the description is misleading—that while Wood does not look husky, he is a man of great physical strength and endurance. This evidently is the fact, for in order to do more than one man's share of the pitching that wins a pennant over such teams as the Philadelphia Athletics and the Washington Senators Wood had to be anything but a weakling. It is said that he is not only well developed physically, but is also a brainy pitcher in every sense of the word. His chief rival this season has been Walter Johnson, of the Senators, who, in the eyes of a large number of "fans" throughout the country, is the greatest twirler in the American League, if not in the world. These enthusiasts claim that the reason Johnson did not push his team to the front was that there were too few star players among Clark Griffith's collection of men. Such claims are always disputable, and every fan and baseball writer has the privilege of thinking and saying whatever he pleases. The Boston paper tells us about Wood's career:

He was born in Kansas City, Mo., October 5, 1889, which, according to our best little systems of arithmetic, will make him just twenty-three years old when the Red Sox close the season this fall and pack the American League pennant in their own little locker while they are battling for the big world's championship flag. When he was a very small boy his sphere of activity was shifted to Chicago, where he lived for some ten years—the first years that "Joe" remembers anything about. It was during this time, naturally, that he first began to turn to athletics and to give promise of some day setting a world's record as a winning big-league pitcher.

The first that one hears of Joe in this somewhat misty period is that his pitching in the games waged in the streets in the cool of the summer evenings or in the "regular" combats on the lots was already the talk of his especial neighborhood. When his present age is considered, it is not to be doubted that this was so even when he was just entering his 'teens, for he was but seventeen when he started his professional career with the Hutchinson, Kan., team of the Western Association. At any rate, Joe must have started very early, and has certainly been going some ever since.

Baseball is by no means Wood's only accomplishment. Probably every man in the world looks back upon his boyhood days and recalls some boy chum who made a success of about everything he turned his hand to. These adventure-loving

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youngsters who try everything that comes their way and straightway make a success thereof are found about one to every generation and to each group of boys. They are always youngsters who appear to have inherited a knack of excelling in competition. They appear to start in life just natural winners, to whom a "game" of any sort is the very essence of life itself. From his present ability in many lines, one imagines that Joe must have been just this sort of a youngster. After his early years in Chicago he moved again out to Ouray, Col., and while there in the Rockies learned to ride horseback and to shoot, both much better than the average, even for Colorado. It was in Colorado that his grammar and high school days brought him out as an amateur pitcher and gave him his first really wide renown as a winner in this especial line.

Here, too, he began to pick up the rudiments of pool and billiards, to learn a little something about golf and to round out his general education in every one of the many things in which he now excels. To-day Wood is one of the best pool-players in the country. He has not yet attained quite as great efficiency in billiards, but he is fast improving his game. He is one of the best card players in the Sox outfit, not because he likes to gamble, but rather because he appears never to be quite happy unless he is engaged in competition of some sort. He is, moreover, an accomplished dancer and a sort of all-around phenom generally.

It was in the spring of 1907 that he set forth into the wide world of league baseball. He was with the Hutchinson club for a season or so, and then moved on to Kansas City, where, as a youngster of eighteen, his fame as a speed merchant began to spread over the country. He was finally purchased by President John I. Taylor of the local club, and reported with this organization in 1909. From that time on Joe has been a good pitcher, a major leaguer from the very start. His speed has been his most reliable asset, taking his league career as a whole, but with each succeeding season he has added some new wrinkle, learned a lot by careful conscientious study of opposing batsmen and by making his brain do its share of the work molded himself into the great hurler that he now is.

Wood's first and foremost bid for fame is "smoke"—the almost blinding speed that jumps from his smooth, graceful wind-up like an arrow from a stout bow. Walter Johnson is said to have the fastest ball in the business, but the difference between his swift sling and Wood's speediest effort must be infinitesimal. Both of these great pitchers are past masters in the art of burning the ball across the rubber.

In addition to his ball—the incurve of our boyhood days with its almost imperceptible hop—Wood has likewise one of the speediest if not the speediest curved ball in the major leagues. This sharp-breaking, bewildering weapon for mowing down opponents has been his most deadly bender this year, but he has also learned in this one season the beauty of mixing a slow curve with his assortment of speedy heaves, and this, while not yet developed to the perfection of the rest of his repertoire, has proved a great aid to him,

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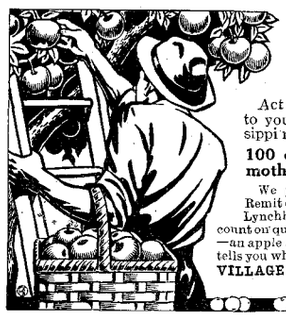

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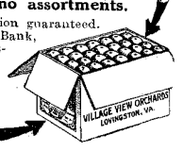

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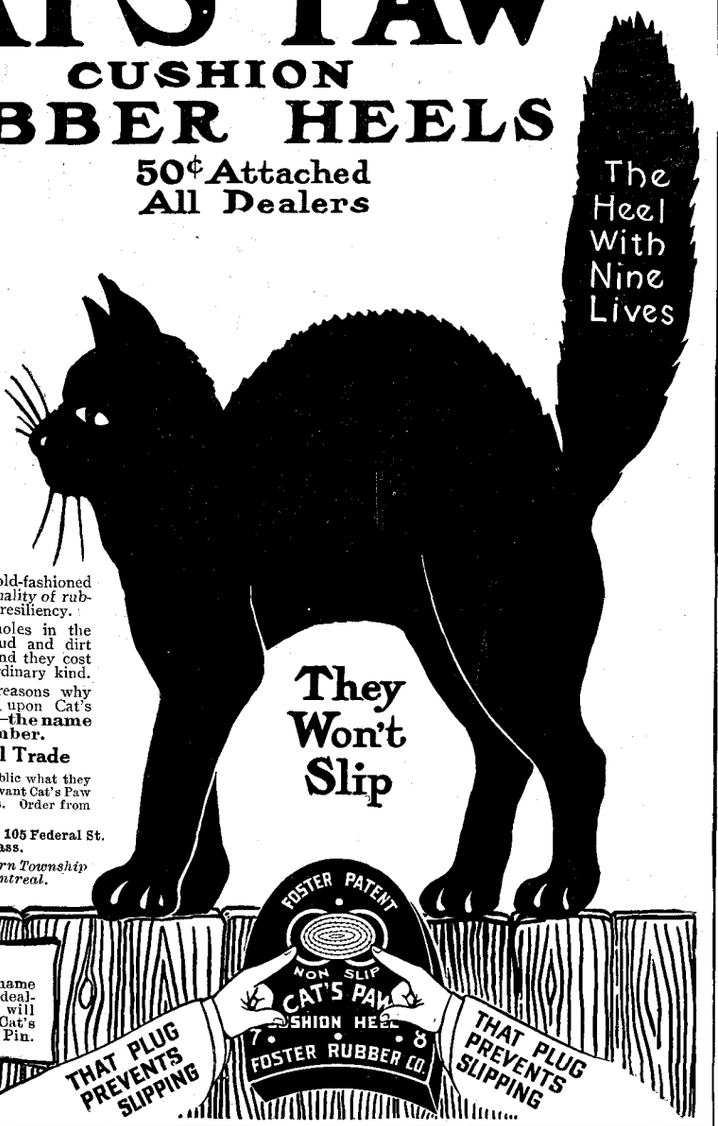

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After their profusion of great, handsome, varied-colored blooms have faded, their rich, glossy, dark green foliage leaves them still one of the most magnificent ornamental plants.

Peonies are never bothered with disease or insects, and once planted are no more bother whatever, blooming of their own accord every season.

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Autumn is also the best time to plant *Lilies, Hardy Shrubs* and *Vines, Evergreen Trees, Hedges, Berry Plants, Grape Vines, etc.*

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especially in the last dozen conflicts or so.

Wood won fourteen consecutive games during the early part of the season, and his admirers hoped that he would equal Marquard's record string of nineteen straights. He is one of the few pitchers who bat well. He breaks up many a game with a long drive, and his home runs have humbled the pride of a considerable number of rival pitchers. We read on:

Wood's greatest strength lies in his forearms and wrists. It is easy to see that the muscles here are wonderfully developed when one watches him handle a bat, and this development is responsible for the big share of his pitching prowess and his astonishing ability as a "fungo hitter," in which little stunt he is one of the most remarkable players in baseball.

The big question with Bostonians is, of course, "How long will Wood last?"

Judging from his graceful, easy delivery, the absolute absence of tortuous wind-up and back-breaking effort, he should be in the major league for many years to come, more effective probably next year than this, as he is likely to have the same wonderful defensive back that has helped him all along this year. Wood takes good care of himself, is moderate in everything and, barring accidents, will be around piloting more Sox teams to flags in the seasons just ahead. Joe is one of the most popular players on the squad. Altho a youngster, he is also one of the veterans of the remarkable club, and as such is one of the members of the board of strategy which Boss Jake has gathered about him and with whom he confers on matters of new maneuvers and the general playing of the season's schedule.

Smoky Joe ranks, in the writer's belief, among the three great pitchers of the current season. In a peculiar year, the National leaguers appear to have struck an in-and-out streak that has troubled even the best of them. Marquard deserves a high rating, but on general principles Johnson and Ed Walsh, together with Wood, appear to stand alone, despite the fact that they are all in the younger league. Walsh has not attained the brilliant record of the other two as far as the somewhat unsatisfactory record table shows. But, pitched in his regular turn, as Wood and Johnson have been, there is no doubt that he would have strung along side by side with his two great opponents. Wood is about to gain a greater satisfaction than either of the other two, since it is due in great measure to his great season that the Stahl club is about to land the league gonfalon.

Joe hasn't decided yet just how he will spend his world's series money. In fact, none of the Red Sox have figured that out, having in mind the example of the Chicago White Sox who had the October grist packed away in May, and who were even looking at automobiles before the season had begun to get hot. But at all events, Joe will spend his winter at his home in Pennsylvania, if he isn't a member of some world-touring aggregation of stars. He has an invitation to make Florida his home, as his uncle has a big plantation in that sunny State, but has already grace-

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fully declined because he prefers good winter weather and lots of snow.

FROM PROSECUTED TO PROSECUTOR

THE platform on which Al Jennings recently made a successful campaign for the Democratic nomination for prosecuting attorney of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, was unusual, to say the least. Jennings was a notorious desperado during the "bad man" days in Oklahoma, and was sentenced to life imprisonment for mail robbery. His campaign appeal was "When I was a train robber I was a good train robber, and if you choose me as prosecuting attorney I will be a good prosecuting attorney." People of all classes took Jennings at his word and nominated him; and nomination on the Democratic ticket in Oklahoma County is equivalent to election. The story of Jennings' life, as he tells it himself, is printed in the Kansas City *Star*. He kept back some of the details of robberies where others were involved. We read:

I was born in Virginia in 1863 and spent my early youth in the West. I went back to Virginia later, where I was educated in the common schools and studied law in the State University. I came to Oklahoma in 1889 to practise law. I found, tho, that the older men got all the practise. I settled at El Reno, in Canadian County, and was elected county attorney in 1892.

After my term of office was over I went on a visit to my father at Woodward. I became involved there in a quarrel with Temple Houston, a son of Sam Houston of early Texas fame. After Houston and I had been separated I went home and it was agreed between my father, my brother, Ed Jennings, and myself, that the matter should go over until the following morning and that I should then go to Houston, hoping that he would be sober and apologize for his action.

About midnight there was a loud rapping at the door and somebody called out to father:

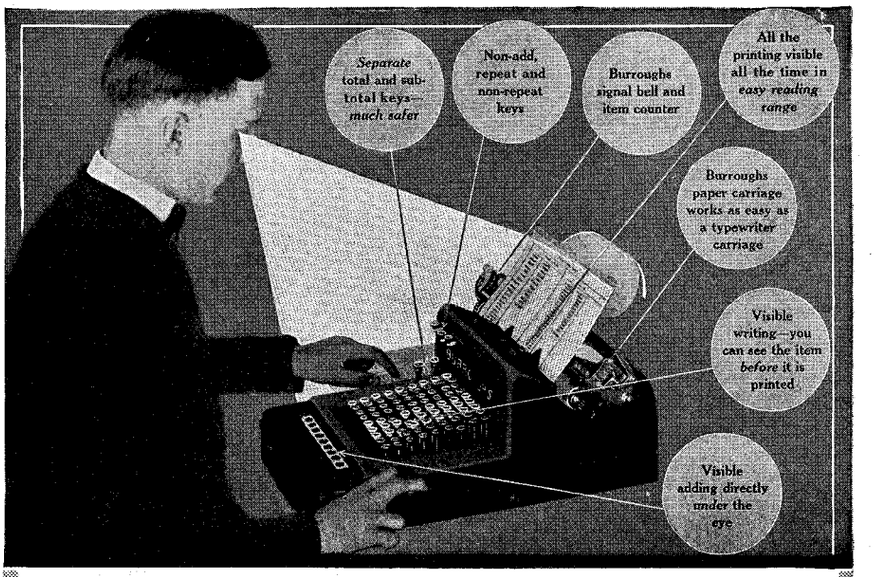
"Judge Jennings, get up quick! Two of your boys have been killed."

No one can imagine the sick feeling that came over me. I drest hastily and ran out to the gate, where I met my brother, John, who was sorely wounded. He told me Ed was dead.

I knelt there beside my brother, taking his head in my lap. He died in my arms. I found two bullet wounds, one in the back of the head and one over the left ear, both of them ranging forward.

I knew then that he had been assassinated, and all of the ambition of life went out of me. The future, which had seemed so bright to me as a young lawyer in a new country, died there with my brother when he drew his last breath. I admit here and now that I reverted to the primitive man that was within me. There on my knees on the floor, with my dead brother's head in my lap, I swore to kill the man who had murdered him.

The trial day came and through the perfidy of the county attorney the two men


Separate total and sub-total keys—much safer
Non-add, repeat and non-repeat keys
Burroughs signal bell and item counter
All the printing visible all the time in easy reading range
Burroughs paper carriage works as easy as a typewriter carriage
Visible writing—you can see the item before it is printed
Visible adding directly under the eye

All the Work in Sight

Note the illustration — it shows one of the Burroughs "Class 300" line — visible writing, visible adding and visible printing, all at *the same distance from the eye.*

$275.00 in United States

Note that *all* the printing—not *part* of it only—is visible all the time, in *easy reading range.* The paper carriage is but *three inches* back of the keyboard.

The adding is visible, in plain view directly *under* the eye. The item to be printed is visible and easily readable *before* it is printed.

The paper carriage on these machines (3 1-2, 12 1-2 or 20 inch, as desired) was designed to *speed up* the work of putting in and taking out the paper.

The extremely low keyboard is another big advantage on these machines, making them very convenient for use on either a high or low desk.

The Burroughs "Class 300" line was designed by our own inventors, and is built in the Burroughs factory, the biggest, most efficient and most complete adding machine factory in the world.

All Burroughs machines are backed by *a real guarantee of continuous service*—the kind that *brings service to you*—no matter where you are located. This insures you against inconvenience and loss from accidental disablement of your machine, though the Burroughs is the best built, longest lived Adding Machine in the world.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company

European Headquarters, 76 Cannon Street, London, E. C., England

49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

Makers of adding and listing machines: listing and non-listing calculating machines: low keyboard visible printing adding machines—86 different models in 492 combinations of features—$150 to $950

DUSTY CONCRETE FLOORS **WHICH?** SANITARY TILE-LIKE SURFACE

Trus-Con Floor Enamel produces a smooth, hard, wear-resisting surface on all interior cement or concrete floors. Washable—easily mopped off. Oil-proof. Stain-proof.

TRUS-CON FLOOR ENAMEL

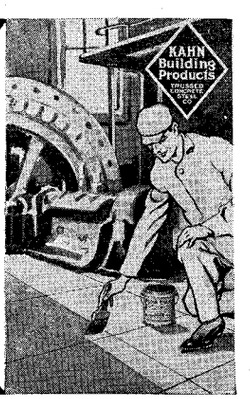
Protects floors in factories, hospitals, hotels, schools, office buildings, printing plants, etc. Saves machinery from abrasion by concrete dust. Guards health of employees.

Easily applied with brush. Does not crack or peel off. Variety of colors. Write for *free* color card.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.

436 TRUSSED CONCRETE BLDG., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Waterproofings—Dampproofings—Technical Paints



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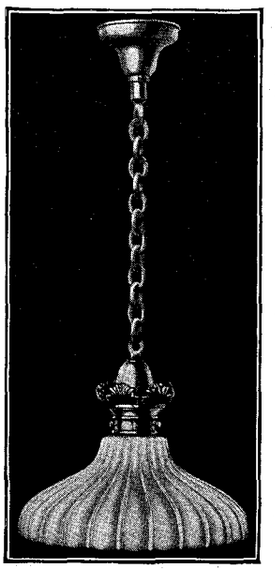
Good Light for Stores and Offices

Good light does not cost money; it earns money. It helps you and your people to buy better, sell better, think better, and get more work done in a day.

Poor light does just the other thing; it wastes money, time and strength.

Alba Lighting Fixtures

give the most light from your current, and place it exactly where you want it—soft light, without glare; easy on the eyes. Prove the money-value of *Alba*. Try it on one or two lights.



Alba Lighting Fixture
No 15037

Your dealer has Alba—or can get it.

For Commercial Lighting—send for Catalogue No 47 of **Alba Lighting Fixtures** for stores, offices, and all public places.

For Home Lighting—send for illustrated Catalogue No 42 or Book No 49 on **Semi-indirect Illumination.**

For Principles of Good Lighting—send for book on **Scientific Illumination,** No 48.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Our Illuminating Engineering Department is at your service.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company
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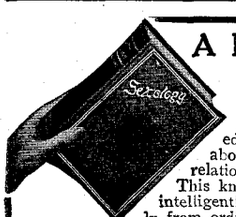
Sales and Show-rooms also in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St Louis, Boston, Toronto

FEET HURT?
Stop all Troubles at Once Without Discomfort or Medicines With The Family Shoe Stretcher for Men and Women

The greatest device of the age for the feet. Prevents and cures corns, bunions and tender spots without medicines or mussy applications. **Move the bumps to where it hurts.** Produces absolute ease and comfort. **Makes your shoe fit perfectly.** Lasts forever. Endorsed by physicians. Send for full particulars with list of the best things for Foot Comfort FREE.

THE PEDICURE CO.,
Dept. 37, Buffalo, N. Y.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

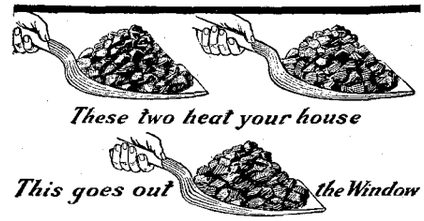
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.



These two heat your house

This goes out the Window

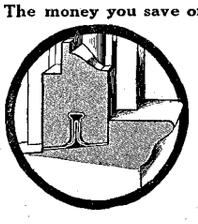
One-third of Your Coal Goes Out the Window

The sliding space between the sash and frame of an average window is equivalent to an opening of 14 square inches through which the heat goes out and the cold comes in.

HIGGIN
·All-Metal Weather Strip

seals these openings air-tight and dust-tight, without interfering with the sliding of the sash. It stops the rattling of the windows, prevents drafts and insures uniform temperature in every part of the house. It is invisible and indestructible. Never requires attention or repairs. There is a Higgin strip for every opening.

The money you save on your fuel bill pays for it.



A Higgin Agent will estimate on weather stripping your home without obligation. Write for booklet.

The Higgin Manufacturing Co.,
307-327 E. Fifth St., Newport, Ky.
Manufacturers of famous Higgin All-Metal Screens—Steel or Copper Frames, Bronze Wire Netting, Metal Channels.

charged with the murder were acquitted. Then I telegraphed for my other brother, Frank Jennings, who was living at Denver, and when he arrived we arranged to avenge the murder.

One evening I went to my father's home at Tecumseh, where he was then living, and he told me I was accused of train robbery. He was greatly distrest, but I convinced him of my innocence. He insisted that I face my accusers, but I had to tell him that it would be impossible for me to prove an alibi. We had some heated words and I rode away.

I slept out in the open that night and the next morning went to Seminole to get some breakfast. Standing around the general store were several men with revolvers. I knew they were either deputy United States marshals or horse-thieves. In those early days there was hardly any way to distinguish between them.

I went into the store and bought cheese and crackers, which I ate while the men stood around and watched me. Then I went out, mounted my horse and rode quietly away. When I was a hundred yards away the officers and the merchant opened fire on me, killing my horse and wounding me.

The horse fell on me, but I extricated myself and returned the fire. I put so many bullets close to them that they fled for the timber. I limped back to the store. I was frenzied with madness and believed that the whole world was against me. Laboring under that belief, I committed the first crime against the law. I robbed the store of $27.50 out of pure revenge. I had seen the merchant shooting at me, and at the time it seemed right that I should take his money. My own horse being dead, I took one of the horses hitched there and rode to the Spike S ranch, fifty-five miles away, where I arrived after nightfall.

The men on the ranch had been branding cattle and were eating supper when I arrived. I told them the story of my adventure. They were glad of it. These men had long wanted my brother and myself to join them, and now they knew we were with them.

Well, we joined the "Long Riders," and for two years we were as wild as March hares. It was a wild, reckless country, filled with outlaws, but we were the wildest of them all. It is not to be denied that we belonged to a band of outlaws, but there seemed to be no other way. We were outlawed before we had committed the first crime. We had been accused of train robbery long before we had thought of doing such a thing. In the next two years we stopt only short of murder. We drew the line there, all of us, and that is more than can be said of many of the outlaws in the Territory at that time.

Bands of deputy marshals hunted the bandits for several weeks, but Jennings thinks they did not want to find them. In October, 1897, Jennings and his associates stopt a southbound train on a siding between Mince and Chickasha and robbed the passengers after an unsuccessful attempt to loot the express car. The story continues:

There had been many train robberies

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about which we knew nothing, altho they were charged to us. During the next two months things were awfully hot. Hundreds of men and officers were "burning the woods."

Finally, on December 1, we rounded up at the Spike S ranch, staying all night. About nine o'clock the next morning Mrs. Harless's brother, "Dutch," went to the well at the barn for water. He stayed so long that Mrs. Harless went after him, but soon she returned, rushing into the house and exclaiming:

"You are all surrounded and will be killed!"

Then she grabbed her little brother and fled through the door. Just as she left the door the first volley was fired and dozens of bullets went crashing through the house. I was standing by the kitchen window when the volley came, breaking the glass and cutting my face with the flying pieces. I was also wounded above the left knee. Probably four hundred shots were fired there, and finally we left the house, running to a small peach orchard on the south. There we made another stand and silenced the pursuers.

We escaped by wading Duck Creek and then went into the mountains. Three of us were wounded. My brother Frank had twenty-two bullet holes through his clothing, but he was not injured.

Eventually we arrived at the home of a friend, where we were fed and our wounds drest. While we were there a horse-thief by the name of Sam Baker came to us and said we had killed three officers. He advised us to get away, as a larger posse was coming, he said. The facts were, as we afterward learned, we had not killed any of the government officers.

Baker loaded us into his wagon, under pretense of being our friend, and started us on the road to Arkansas. We suffered from our wounds and had no ammunition.

About three o'clock the next morning we learned that Baker had betrayed us. East of Bond's switch we drove into the ambuscade that had been set for us by the officers. The road had been barricaded and we were surrounded. We were captured and taken to the Federal jail at Muskogee.

I was tried and convicted of robbing the United States mail, which I did not do, and sentenced for the period of my natural life.

I went to the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, and through the instrumentality of Senator Marcus A. Hanna and friends in Oklahoma my life sentence was commuted to five years. I was then taken to Fort Leavenworth to serve the five-year sentence there for assaulting Bud Ledbetter, but was discharged by Judge Thayer of the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus.

I came back to Oklahoma and located at Lawton, where I began once more the practise of law. In the meantime I married and it is to my wife's great influence that I owe much of my success. It has been my determined aim to build up and get back if possible to the place where by nature I belong. No man will ever know, tho, the thousand obstacles in the pathway of the man who is endeavoring to fight his way back from the black past unless he has tried it.

500 Shaves

(2 Mills per Shave)

Guaranteed

EACH package of AutoStrop blades is guaranteed to give 500 "head barber" shaves. If you fail to get 500, send us your 12 used blades, say how many shaves you are shy, and we will send you enough of the blades to make good your shortage. The era of Guaranteed Shaving is here.

WE ARE IN THE BLADE SAVING BUSINESS

The AutoStrop Razor is not a perpetual blade tax. It is a blade saver and "head barber" shaver.

Why we can make the above guarantee is very simple: Heart beats are the life of a human being. Expert strokes on the strop are the life of a razor edge.

By expert strokes on the strop, the "head barber" and the AutoStrop Razor make their respective edges live sharp through many shaves—often one blade will live through 500 shaves. Therefore 12 blades are certain to live through our guarantee.

AutoStropping is the twin brother of head barber stropping; makes the novice able to strop the "head barber's" edge; and makes him able to strop it as quickly and handily, because he does it without detaching blade.

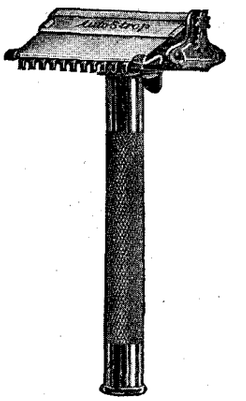
The AutoStrop Razor consists of silver plated, self-stropping razor, 12 blades and strop in handsome case. Price $5. Travelling sets $6.50 up. Price in Canada and United States the same. Factories in both countries. Send for catalogue.

Do not be over-modest about asking the dealer to sell you an AutoStrop Razor on thirty days' free trial. For if you take it back we protect him from loss.

Get a blade-saving, head-barber-shaving AutoStrop Razor *today*. Do not forget it *tomorrow*.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., 346 Fifth Ave., New York; 400 Richmond St., W., Toronto; 61 New Oxford St., London; Schleusenbrücke, No. 8, Hamburg.

This wooden man is used in Auto-Strop window displays. He shows you how to strop Auto-Strop blades to Head Barber edges. *If a wooden man can do it, you can.*



AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

Strops Itself

Eat Your Way To Health

Then Eat More and Stay in Health

TYLER'S MACERATED WHEAT

DELICIOUS. APPETIZING. SATISFYING.

A perfect combination of macerated wheat, nuts, fruit and other wholesome foods. Possesses all the organic vitality your blood and nerves demand. Will aid digestion and give you a natural, normal appetite.

Send 2c stamp for Raw Food Book and Health Guide, or send 25c for Book and enough Food for Three Meals. Write today.

Byron Tyler, Food Spec'list, **71 Syndicate Bldg. Kas. City, Mo**

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 220, Bloomfield, Ind.

ORIGINAL—GENUINE

HORLICK'S

Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch.

Delicious, Invigorating

MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all ages.

Better than Tea or Coffee.

Keep it on your sideboard at home.

☞Avoid Imitations—Ask for "HORLICK'S"—Everywhere

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There's a strong bond of fellowship between every father and son at the breakfast table when it's Kellogg's that's served.

It's the favorite food of both. The son likes it because it tastes the best of 'em all. Father likes it for the same reason and because he knows Kellogg's is always fresh.

Kellogg's way of making and marketing the food insures freshness. Every package goes right from the ovens to the waiting cars. Other cereals are often six months old on the grocer's shelves. Not so with Kellogg's. It's the tasty flavor and the dependable freshness that makes everyone so fond of it.

THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE

W. K. Kellogg

Look for this on the package.

UP FROM THE RANKS

LIEUT.-GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, retired, who died suddenly at Milwaukee on September 5, while addressing an audience of fellow veterans, was not a West Pointer, but he is said to have been one of the best soldiers the country ever produced. He had no opportunity to go to the Military Academy, for duty called him to the battle-field at the age when boys ordinarily enter that institution. He lacked about two months of being sixteen when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he became a member of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers in the summer of 1862. It was only a short time after MacArthur enlisted until the men petitioned the Governor of Wisconsin to make him the regiment's adjutant. This promotion was due to his skill as a drill-master and to his personality. The request was granted, and he was commissioned a first lieutenant. The New York *Evening Post* gives this brief sketch of his career:

His first battle was Perryville, and it is said that no officer of the command was cooler, braver, or more effective than the young adjutant. The same is true of his conduct in the battle of Stone River. He was no less distinguished at the battle of Chickamauga. At Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, he won a medal of honor by taking the flag of his regiment from a soldier who had fallen and leading the command in the charge on the enemy's line of earthworks. He was the first man to mount the works and plant the flag. He was then only a little over eighteen years of age, and the youngest man to have gained a medal of honor in battle.

It was of MacArthur that the commander of his regiment in the battle of Stone River, when over half of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin fell, said: "To the adjutant of the regiment I am more than indebted for the aid and efficient service rendered during the engagement"; and the general commanding the brigade of which the Twenty-fourth was a unit was so imprest with MacArthur's conduct under fire that he mentioned him as displaying great coolness and presence of mind. At a little over nineteen he became major, and commander of what by this time was left of his regiment, and thereafter, until the coming of peace, led it into the thick of the fighting in some of the famous battles of the war. At Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded, but a packet of letters prevented the bullet from doing serious injury.

At the battle of Franklin he was in the fore when the brigade to which the regiment was attached reached the battle-field after a forced march of twelve hours, and cut its way through the enemy to the Union lines.

He returned to Milwaukee as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and on June 10, 1865, was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. He was twice brevetted for his bravery in the field. The first brevet was that of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and Dandridge. The second brevet was that of colonel of

Quality of material and workmanship as well as beauty and variety of design are distinguishing features of

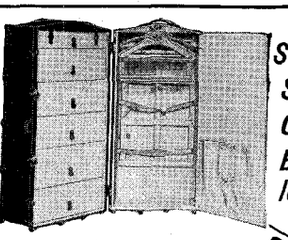
CHENEY SILK CRAVATS

Whether you prefer the tubular cravat, a flowing-end four-in-hand made of the well-known Cheney Silks (Foulards, Bengalines, Poplins, Failles, etc.), a knitted or a crocheted scarf, the wide choice of color and design makes Cheney Silk Cravats the first choice for men who know.

For your own protection, always see the name Cheney Silk stamped on every cravat.

At first-class dealers' everywhere.

CHENEY BROTHERS
Silk Manufacturers
4th Avenue and 18th Street, New York



Style 5 See Our Booklet

Hang Your Clothes —Don't Pack Them

THE P & S Wardrobe Trunk permits you to arrange your clothes on hangers and in compartments just as you would in your closet and bureau at home. The result is unwrinkled clothes at the journey's end—bills for pressing reduced. Instant access to any article in the trunk without burrowing under or removing everything else. A place in this trunk for everything you need when traveling.

Write for Booklet of P & S Wardrobe Trunks

We have issued a booklet that we'll mail to you for your name and address on a postal. It illustrates and describes fully the many sizes and styles of P & S Wardrobe Trunks—planned for men or women. Quotes our moderate prices. Write for it today. Address

J. & F. Parkhurst & Son Co.

2 Rowe St., Bangor, Me.
Marbridge Building, New York.
161 Summer St., Boston.

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volunteers for like services in the battle of Franklin and in the Atlanta campaign.

When peace was declared, MacArthur was considered the most prominent young officer in Wisconsin. Tho not even of age, he was a veteran with three years of fighting to his credit. When the Army was reorganized the following year he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry in the regular service.

His commission was dated February 23, 1866, and on the same day he was made a first lieutenant. He became a captain in the Thirty-sixth Infantry on July 28, 1866, the youngest in the service, and was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry in 1870. With that regiment he served for nearly twenty years in the Southwest, participating in several Indian campaigns. In 1889 Captain MacArthur was made a major and an assistant adjutant-general. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1896. When it became evident that a war with Spain was impending MacArthur promptly made his plans to get to the front. When Congress formally declared war against Spain, General MacArthur, shortly after, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and was sent to the Philippines.

From the time of his arrival in Manila until he succeeded General Otis as Governor-General he was at the front. His gallant work in the capture of the city of Manila made him a division commander and a major-general of the volunteers. General MacArthur succeeded to the military governorship in a most critical period. In the Philippine insurrection he commanded the second division of the Eighth Army Corps until May 4, 1900, and then commanded the Philippines Division, and was also made Military Governor of the islands. He showed himself to be not only a wise and able military commander, but a statesman as Governor-General.

He was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular service in 1900 and a major-general a year later. He commanded the Departments of Colorado, the Lakes, the East, California, and also the Pacific Division.

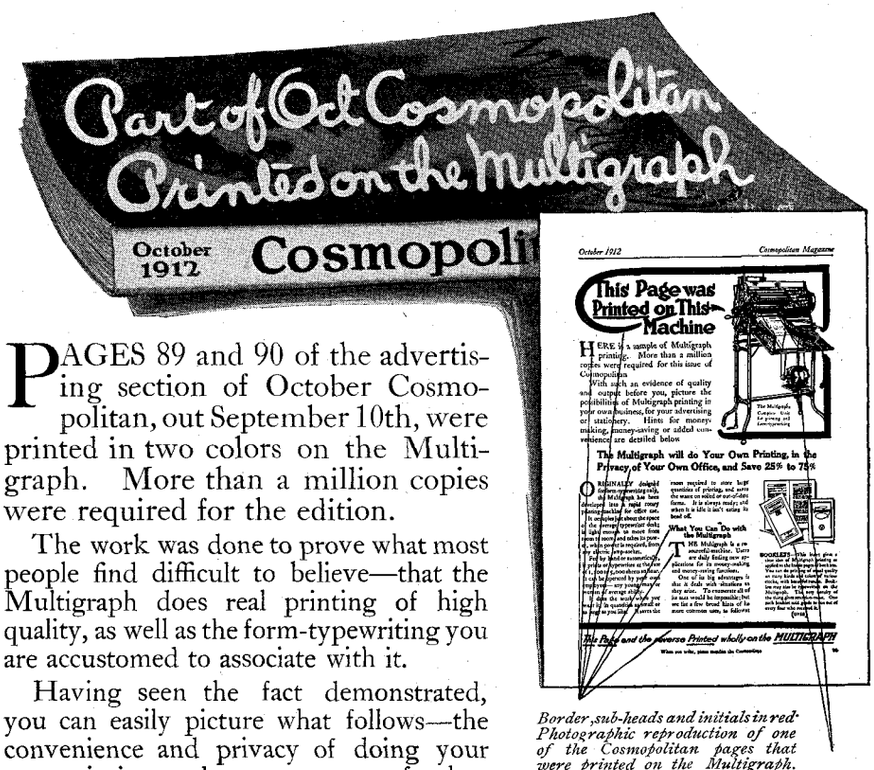
General MacArthur was on duty as special observer in the Far East, and with the Japanese Army during the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

He became lieutenant-general of the Army on September 15, 1906, and was retired on June 2, 1909, being the last lieutenant-general on the active list.

A TRIBE THAT STOOD STILL A THOUSAND YEARS

PROF. VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON, of the American Museum of Natural History, on his arrival the other day at Seattle, after a long exploring trip in the far north, reported the discovery on Victoria Island, 30 degrees east of the Mackenzie River, of a tribe of white people who have been lost, it is believed, for several centuries, and are living as did the people of the stone age. There are about two thousand of them, and they are

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.


Part of Oct Cosmopolitan Printed on the Multigraph
October 1912 Cosmopoli
This Page was Printed on This Machine
The Multigraph will do Your Own Printing, in the Privacy of Your Own Office, and Save 25% to 75%
This Page and the reverse Printed wholly on the MULTIGRAPH

PAGES 89 and 90 of the advertising section of October Cosmopolitan, out September 10th, were printed in two colors on the Multigraph. More than a million copies were required for the edition.

The work was done to prove what most people find difficult to believe—that the Multigraph does real printing of high quality, as well as the form-typewriting you are accustomed to associate with it.

Having seen the fact demonstrated, you can easily picture what follows—the convenience and privacy of doing your own printing under your own roof, when you want it, in quantities as small or as large as you like; and the economy of unskilled labor.

Border, sub-heads and initials in red. Photographic reproduction of one of the Cosmopolitan pages that were printed on the Multigraph.

Line-cuts print as clearly as type, and do much to increase the advertising value of Multigraph printing.

The Multigraph equipped for printing automatically turns out 1200 to 5000 sheets an hour. It takes its power from any electric lamp socket. It prints from its self-contained equipment of Gothic or typewriter type; from hand-set type in many sizes and styles; or from electrotypes that reproduce any size or style of type, line-cuts, borders and ornaments. It uses real printing-ink in any color. The same machine also does form-typewriting through an inked ribbon—at the same rate of speed, fed automatically or by hand.

Be sure to see the Multigraph insert in Cosmopolitan for October.

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What Uses Are You Most Interested In?

Check them on this slip and enclose it with your request for information, *written on your business stationery*. We'll show you what others are doing.

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- ☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
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3-IN-ONE oil immediately removes stains, spots and scars from piano cases and all fine furniture. It restores the original lustre and a bright lasting finish. Just a gentle rub with a rag moistened with 3-IN-ONE and any varnished or veneered surface will shine like new. Contains no grease or acid to soil or injure; has no disagreeable varnish odor. Try it at our expense.

FREE Write at once. Give name of your dealer. Get a sample bottle and *"the new way"* to polish pianos absolutely free. A library slip packed with every bottle.

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A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit*.

$18 for New Typewriter

This $18 typewriter is speedy and up-to-date. Turns out as perfect work as high priced machine and is **portable.** Weighs but 4½ pounds. Easily carried in overcoat pocket or grip for home use or trips.

BENNETT Portable Typewriter

was perfected by a mechanical wizard. Only 250 parts. Others have 1700 to 3700. Hence our $18 price. Made in famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory and *sold on money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty.* Over 26,000 in use. Send for catalog and special proposition. Agents wanted.

A. H. Bennett Typewriter Co.
366 Broadway, New York

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Deep Breathing

By D. O. HARRELL, M.D.

I BELIEVE we must admit that deep breathing is a very desirable practice. Furthermore, we know it to be a fact that not one person in twenty, or perhaps one person in a hundred, really breathes deeply. Every physician can verify the statement that we are daily called upon to prescribe drugs for ailments that owe their cause directly to insufficient and improper breathing—Oxygen Starvation.

Breathing is the Vital Force of Life. Every muscle, nerve cell, in fact every fiber of our body, is directly dependent upon the air we breathe. Health, Strength, and Endurance are impossible without well oxygenated blood. The food we eat must combine with abundant oxygen, before it can become of any value to the body. Breathing is to the body what free draught is to the steam boiler. Shut off the draught and you will kill your fire, no matter how excellent coal you use. Similarly, if you breathe shallowly, you must become anaemic, weak, and thin, no matter how carefully you may select your diet.

I might continue indefinitely to cite examples of the great physiological value of deep breathing. For instance, it is a well-known fact that intense mental concentration and nerve strain paralyze the diaphragm, the great breathing muscle. This depressing condition can be entirely counteracted through conscious deep breathing.

The main benefit of physical exercise lies in the activity it gives the lungs. What we term "lack of healthful exercise," in reality means insufficient lung exercise. Since few persons have the strength and endurance to exercise violently enough to stir the lungs into rapid action, common sense dictates that the lungs should be exercised independently, through conscious breathing. Exercise that fails to excite vigorous lung action is of little real value.

Unfortunately, few persons have the slightest conception of what is really meant by deep breathing. One tells you it means the full expansion of the chest, another tells you it means abdominal breathing, the third declares it means diaphragmatic breathing, and so on.

Recently there has been brought to my notice a brochure on this important subject of respiration, that to my knowledge for the first time really treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific and practical manner. I refer to the booklet entitled "Deep Breathing," by Paul Von Boeckmann, R.S., 109 Park Ave., New York. In this treatise, the author describes proper breathing, so that even the most uninformed layman can get a correct idea of the act. The booklet contains a mass of common sense teaching on the subject of Deep Breathing, Exercise, and Body Building. The author has had the courage to think for himself and to expose the weaknesses in our modern systems of physical culture.

I believe this booklet gives us the real key to constitutional strength. It shows us plainly the danger of excessive exercise, that is, the danger of developing the external body at the expense of the internal body. The author's arguments are so logical it is self-evident that his theories must be based upon vast experience. Personally, I know that his teachings are most profoundly scientific and thoroughly practical, for I have had occasion to see them tested in a number of my patients.

The booklet to which I refer can be had from the author directly upon payment of 10 cents in coin or stamps. The simple exercises he describes therein are in themselves well worth ten times the small price demanded.

thought to be direct descendants of Lief Ericksen, who went from Iceland to Greenland, and probably discovered the north coast of North America. Professor Stefansson left New York for the arctic regions in 1908, and made many ethnological discoveries in addition to the strange tribe. We read in the New York *Sun:*

In his trips around the region at the top of the world Stefansson discovered thirteen new tribes. Ten of these tribes had never seen nor heard of white men. Two other tribes had seen the members of the Franklin exploring expedition.

The tribe of white people, whom Stefansson declares are purely of Norwegian origin, never had seen other people of their own color. Their number is about 2,000. More than half of them have red hair, blue eyes, fair skins, and light eyebrows and beards. They live on both shores of Coronation Gulf, on the mainland of North America and Victoria Island, which formerly was known as Prince Edward Island.

It was for this people that Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, searched while making his trip through the northwest passage.

Amundsen, it will be remembered, said natives had told him of a race of white people living to the northward. He sent an expedition along the shore of the island, but saw nothing of the tribe, nor did they see anything of him.

Many other arctic explorers have brought down from the north stories of this tribe of lost white people, but the tale came to be regarded as an Indian legend.

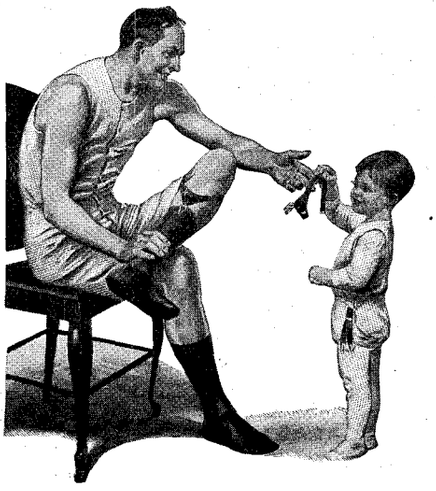
Ethnologically, the newly discovered tribe is entirely different from the Eskimos, not only in the shape of the skull, but in general features, color of eyes, and texture of hair. They have not a single trace of the Mongolian type.

While they retain some of the customs of the Norsemen who were lost from Iceland in the twelfth century, their method of living is entirely different. The conditions under which they live are of the most primitive sort. No vegetation, except moss and a few stunted willows, grows in their habitat.

They are meat and fish eaters. The island abounds with caribou and the sea with seal and other fauna. They use bows made of willow bound together with sinews, and their arrows are tipped with flint and native copper, which is pried out of ledges or found in stream beds on the mainland. Their knives are made of copper, with horn handles, and made in much the same manner as implements were made by the early Norsemen who inhabited Greenland.

Like nearly every savage tribe they have a legend of a flood which a long time ago devastated the world. This legend, anthropologists say, is universal among savage tribes and therefore can not be regarded as proof that this particular tribe is descended from Christian forefathers.

Professor Stefansson accounts for their existence by the fact that in the year 982 Greenland was discovered and settled by 3,000 Icelanders. One thousand of these people sailed from Norway and missed Greenland, but landed on the coast of Newfoundland, where they established a colony, built fourteen churches, two monas-



The few things that your garters have to do are very important.

PARIS GARTERS

will give you more comfort in the way they fit your leg and the way they hold up your hose than any other garter. Prices 25 and 50 cents.

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teries, a nunnery, and other structures, the ruins of which are still standing.

These people crossed to the coast of America for timber. There were no Eskimos at this time, either on Greenland or Newfoundland. The Norsemen settled in two colonies, one on the north and one on the south side of Newfoundland.

In the fourteenth century Eskimos came from the north and exterminated the north settlement. Their record was complete till 1441, when the Black Plague scourged Europe and for two centuries communication between Newfoundland and the old country was cut off.

When communication was restored the people of the second settlement were missing. Their graveyards, buildings, and other adjuncts of their semicivilization were found. The theory was formed that the people had drifted to a settlement further west across the narrow straits, where they intermxed with Eskimos, whom they took along with them to the island on which their descendants make their headquarters.

They still use the bone needles that were invented by their forefathers, and many of their methods of life are similar to that of their progenitors. Different environment, a more rigorous climate, and a lack of vegetation, however, have changed many of their usages.

They are a migratory people, never remaining longer than a few weeks in the same place. When they moved Stefansson and his associates moved with them. They never live on the coast itself, and it was for this reason that Amundsen failed to discover them when he sailed past their island.

In the winter time they settle on the ice in the center of a bay and hunt seal.

In the summer they go to the center of the island, where they eat the caribou which there abound in thousands. Once in a great time they capture one of the rare specimens of Barren Land bear.

Their houses are made of snow, with a roof of driftwood which on rare occasions is found on the coast. The stray fragments of wood are highly prized.

Furs furnish their clothing. Their shoes are cut to come well up to the thighs. Here it is met by a kind of underskirt which reaches to the waist. The coat is fashioned in almost precisely the same manner as the full-dress coat worn at inaugural balls by their civilized brothers. It cuts off at a sharp angle just above the waist line, and a long tail divided into two pieces hangs down behind. The whole outfit is strapped together by means of thongs and buttons made from rawhide and bone.

Professor Stefansson discovered on the island a conical stone house which, it is said, resembles the houses built in Greenland and Newfoundland by the Norsemen, who are supposed to be the first inhabitants of those places. To conclude:

None of the natives had ever seen a sulfur match or a rifle. One tribe exprest surprize when Stefansson killed a caribou with a rifle at a distance of more than 1,000 yards. They told him of a wonderful man who had once lived in that country who had a bow and arrow that would shoot over a mountain and kill a deer or a bear on the other side.

Although Stefansson must have endured untold hardships during the five years he

"That's the Cloth"

AN unfinished worsted, made right, is one of the finest fabrics ever put in a man's suit. Always appropriate for business or semi-dress, it is dignified, rich, tailors splendidly and wears well.

Your guide to the best unfinished worsted is this name stamped on the back of the cloth—

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WASHINGTON 1789
UNFINISHED WORSTED
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WASHINGTON 1789 is a highest-grade style fabric for men who appreciate thoroughbred clothes. It is pure wool, has a beautiful surface and does not wear shiny. London shrunk, 56 to 58 inches wide.

OSWEGO SERGE for Fall and Winter wear is a distinctive blue serge of superb quality. Tailors splendidly and retains its smart appearance through long wear.

Ask your tailor or clothier to show you WASHINGTON 1789 and Oswego Serge. They are featured by good custom tailors and used by manufacturers of high-grade ready-to-wear suits. If you cannot find them, send us check or money-order for quantity required (3¼ yards for man's suit), at $3.25 per yard for Washington 1789, and $3.00 for Oswego Serge, and we shall see that you are supplied through regular channels, as we do not sell at retail.

American Woolen Company
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Selling Agency: American Woolen Company of New York
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18th to 19th Street on 4th Avenue, New York.

Just a Moment Before You Ring!

Did you Notice the unusual beauty of design and grain in that door?

Take a good look—more like a fine piece of furniture than a door, isn't it? That's true of every

MORGAN Guaranteed Perfect Hardwood DOOR

Every one is a picture—worthy of filling the most conspicuous and prominent place in any house. Built for permanence—will look as well after ten, fifteen, twenty-five years as it does today. That's the kind of doors you want. And they are guaranteed with this iron-clad guarantee of perfect satisfaction:

"Every Morgan Door with the Morgan Stamp on the top rail, which with proper care fails to give perfect satisfaction, will be replaced free of charge."

Learn all about them in "Door Beautiful," an artistic, illustrated, de-luxe book of authentic, essential information for people about to build or remodel. Write today for free copy.

Morgan Company Oshkosh, Wis. MORGAN SASH & DOOR CO., Dept. B 9 Chicago, U.S.A. Morgan Millwork Co. Baltimore, Md.

ARCHITECTS: Descriptive details of Morgan Doors may be found in Sweet's Index, pages 910 and 911.

MORGAN Look for the Morgan Stamp on the top rail
Accept no doors without it
Morgan dealers do not substitute MORGAN

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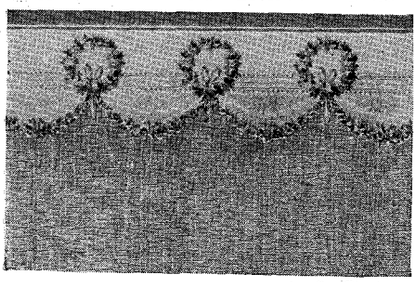
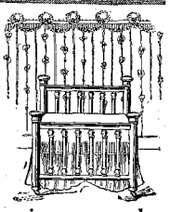
SANITAS
THE MODERN WALL COVERING





Lends itself to decorative effects more artistically than any other wall covering.

For your bedroom, for instance, the pattern shown at the head of this advertisement is difficult to duplicate in any other material. No other wall covering is so adaptable to cut-out border decoration. SANITAS is *sanitary*. It doesn't collect dirt, dust or germs and you can wipe it clean with a damp cloth. It doesn't fade, stain, crack or tear. It is always new in appearance—fresh and vivid.

SANITAS reproduces faithfully any high grade wall paper design, with all the artistic effectiveness and none of the disadvantages. For kitchen, bathroom, pantries, etc., SANITAS can be had in plain and fancy glazed tile effects. Once you try SANITAS you'll not be happy till you have it on all your walls from attic to kitchen.

Write for samples and booklet of directions for measuring and ordering.

THE STANDARD OIL CLOTH CO.
320 Broadway, Dept. M, New York City

STAMPED ON MERITAS STANDARD OIL CLOTH COMPANY EVERY YARD

MERITAS is the guaranteed table oil cloth. It is sold by all the leading Dry Goods and Housefurnishing stores.

Macey
Book Cabinets
Do Not Look Sectional-
But They Are

MADE IN GRAND RAPIDS

spent in the arctic, one never would think so from talking with him. He traveled on foot more than 10,000 miles and sustained himself and Dr. Anderson with his rifle. He took neither shotgun nor fishing net, altho once in a while he obtained fish from natives.

There are but two specimens of the Barren Land bear in the United States. Stefansson got nineteen. Thirteen were killed with a rifle and six by natives. They will be brought down by Dr. Anderson, who left the shores of the arctic on a whaler. Dr. Anderson also is bringing many other biological, geological, and botanical specimens.

The winter temperature in this latitude is about 55 degrees below zero on an average. Professor Stefansson and his associate wore woolen underwear in summer and winter, which is nearly all of the time; wore clothing they made from the pelts of animals they killed. Pants and coats were made with two thicknesses of fur, one being placed next to the skin and the other turned outward to meet the cold and frost.

In the five years he spent on the expedition Stefansson killed nearly sixty tons of meat. He traveled twenty miles for every one traveled by Amundsen, Peary, or any other explorer, and mapped a large part of the country.

The maps of the top of the world, he says, are grossly inaccurate. Rivers which are marked on the charts have no existence in fact, and mountain ranges appear where the country should be flat. He found Amundsen's maps, however, very useful and generally correct.

The Indians in the region in which he traveled provide for themselves with primitive weapons. The unhunted animals, he says, have no more chance against a rifle than a mosquito would have against a pile-driver.

Scientifically, the work was divided between himself and Dr. Anderson. Stefansson did the mapping and the anthropological and ethnological tasks, while Dr. Anderson took care of the biological, botanical, and geological tasks.

Stefansson will return to the arctic by the way of the Edmonton trail and Mackenzie River.

He has planned to devote twenty years to arctic exploration, and he has still fifteen years' work ahead of him. He believes he will be able to learn much more about the primitive white race he has discovered before traders and others are able to reach their habitat and corrupt them.

Muckrake Cabinet.—"There is some talk of abolishing the cabinet."

"What would take its place?"

"They might let each department be conducted by some magazine."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Problem.—"Father, is it true that two can live as cheaply as one?"

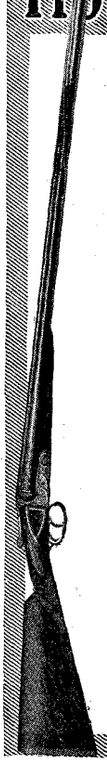
"That's an old saying, my dear."

"Do you believe it?"

"I think it can be done."

"But if I marry George do you think you can manage to support him with the sum you now spend on me every year?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

40 Miles From Nowhere



Be sure before you start

on your hunting trip that your shotgun will not play you false. It's a poor place for experiments. The Fox Gun you buy has been experimented with before you get it. You take no risks. You can rest in settled mental repose that a Fox Gun will perform "40 miles from nowhere" exactly as it does in our proof-range.

FOX GUN

The Finest Gun in the World

This is the gun of confidence, of merit, of trustworthiness. No man in boat, in woods, at traps, can carry a better shotgun than your Fox.

Your Tag Insurance. A certificate is tied by our expert prover after he has rigidly, unmercifully tested each gun. He writes in ink his record. That gun will behave in your hands exactly as he reports.

Handle a Fox Gun at your dealer's. Test it at your own shoulder. If your dealer hasn't it—write us his name. Art catalog free.

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Globe-Wernicke
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The Booklover, the Craftsman—all men and women of refinement who are particular to have the better things of life, accept the Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase as the ultimate achievement in library furniture. This is the Globe-Wernicke period in bookcases.

The Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase is made in many styles and finished to suit the color schemes of different interior trims. Globe-Wernicke Bookcases are sold by 1500 authorized agencies. Where not represented, goods will be shipped on approval, freight prepaid. *Write for Catalog.*

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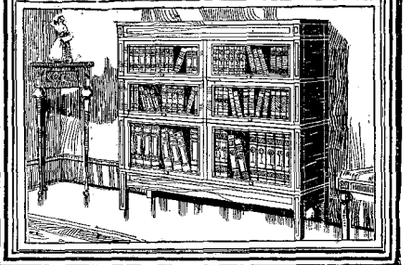

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Mercy Plea.—" I've an idea."
" Be kind to the stranger."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Needed.—" Now they are trying to make the cactus edible."
" I don't think we need a vegetable shad."—*Washington Herald.*

His Time.—" When does your husband find time to do all his reading? "
" Usually when I want to tell him something important."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Proof.—STELLA—" Are they in love? "
BELLA—" They must be; she listens to him describe a ball game and he listens to her describe a gown."—*Brooklyn Life.*

He Knew.—KNICKER—" Do you understand mortgages? "
BOCKER—" Yes; the first is for the car and the second is for the upkeep."—*New York Sun.*

Getting Warm.—" Have they started a new party, pa? "
" Yes, my son."
" Say, pa, politics will soon be as bad as religion, won't it? "—*Judge.*

Big Hit.—MAUD—" Miss Oldun thinks that hotel clerk just lovely."
ETHEL—" Why so? "
MAUDE—" He wrote opposite her name on the hotel register, suite 16."—*Boston Transcript.*

Jilting Him.—Maud Muller was raking the hay.
" I'm an intelligent agriculturist at the very time you are in danger of the recall," she explained in refusing the Judge.—*New York Sun.*

No Material.—" Are you expecting a landslide this year? " asked one campaigner.
" No," replied the other. " There has been so much mud-throwing that there won't be any loose land left."—*Washington Star.*

Doubtful.—Spurgeon was once asked if the man who learned to play a cornet on Sunday would go to heaven.
The great preacher's reply was characteristic. Said he: " I don't see why he should not, but "—after a pause—" I doubt whether the man next door will."—*Tit-Bits.*

Real " Fan."—EDITH—" That Mr. Phan is conversationally impossible."
ETHEL—" Why so? "
EDITH—" We were talking about the theater, and when I inquired what was his favorite play he said if he had any favorite it was seeing a man steal second."—*Boston Transcript.*

Caused a Frost.—" What caused the coolness between you and that young doctor? I thought you were engaged."
" His writing is rather illegible. He sent me a note calling for 10,000 kisses."
" Well? "
" I thought it was a prescription, and took it to the druggist to be filled."—*Washington Herald.*

The BELL Tailors OF NEW YORK TRADE MARK

$20 SUIT or OVERCOAT made to order $13.50

THIS offer will appeal to men who are not only judges of good clothes—but judges of great values as well. Season after season BELL TAILORS save big money for thousands of customers on the finest made-to-order clothes. We can save you at least one-third on your Fall and Winter Suit or Overcoat.

Send for New Fall
STYLE BOOK FREE

Every man interested in dressing well and saving money should send for our catalog. It tells how you can get a $20. suit for $13.50. It contains 64 all-wool samples of choice, seasonable fabrics to select from; the latest styles photographed on real *live* men—showing exactly how they would look on you It contains full instructions for taking your own measurements or showing how any member of your family can take them as accurately as a tailor. We guarantee a perfect fit from these measurements, or if it is in any way unsatisfactory you may return the suit or overcoat and get your money back.

We Sell Direct and Save You One-Third

Our Catalog is our only representative—it goes to thousands who are glad to pocket the commissions on their own orders and not be annoyed by agents. If we employed agents as other tailoring concerns do, we would have to pay them at least 33⅓% commission, and add this to our present prices.

No matter what priced clothing you are used to wearing, we are anxious to come in direct communication with the men who sell you now.

Our Catalog contains letters from men who are our most enthusiastic customers, and who never thought it possible to get such masterful style and such perfect fit by mail for so little money.

Send for it today—IT'S FREE.

The BELL Tailors OF NEW YORK

THE BELL TAILORS of New York
130-132 Walker Street, New York City

THE BELL TAILORS of New York, 130-132 Walker St., New York
Please send your Men's Catalog and Samples FREE.
M.....
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No More Corns

No More Dangerous Paring

Nobody needs to suffer from corns since Blue-jay was invented.

Millions apply this little plaster. The pain stops instantly. Then the B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out—root, callous and all.

Blue-jay has done that for fifty million corns, without any soreness, any trouble, any delay or discomfort.

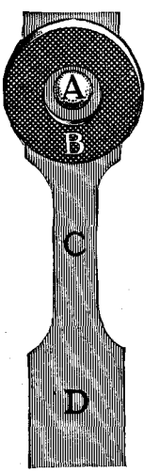
Common treatments mean just a brief relief. Blue-jay ends the corn.

Paring a corn just removes the top layer. The main part is left to grow. And in myriads of cases paring causes infection.

All those methods are wrong. Soon or late the corn must be removed. Why trifle and delay?

Blue-jay removes it in two days. In the meantime you forget it.

Please prove this—for your own sake. It is the only right way to treat corns.



A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters (148)

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of B & B Handy Package Absorbent Cotton, etc.

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Nothing Left.—His look was the look of utter desolation. "My last friend," he exclaimed, "has just borrowed my last dollar!"—*Puck.*

Rare Ability.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is a statesman?"

PAW—"A statesman is a politician who can talk intelligently on Schedule K, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Too Good.—"Don't you think it is dreadful about all this graft business being discovered?"

"Of course I do. Why couldn't they keep such a good thing quiet?"—*Baltimore American.*

Explanation.—"Do you mean to say such a physical wreck as he gave you that black eye?" asked the magistrate.

"Sure, your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck till after he gave me the black eye," replied the complaining wife.—*London Telegraph.*

Timely.—John Milton received $25 for 'Paradise Lost,'" said the scornful author.

"Well," replied the practical publisher, "he was lucky in getting the work out when the market for that sort of thing was comparatively good."—*Washington Star.*

Explained.—"Henry, here's a hair on your coat!"

"Yes, dear, it's one of yours."

"But it's a blonde hair, and my hair is black."

"I know, dear, but you must remember I haven't worn this coat before in a month."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Balked.—"I've had some experience with athletics," said the returned Congressman, "and, at a pinch, I've posed as the man-higher-up in a trapeze act, but I'm not willing to walk a barbed-wire fence barefoot, for the benefit of my constituents—and that's just what this thing of standing on my record amounts to."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Safe Bet.—SHE—"If fashion makes our dresses any skimpier, I really don't know what we women will do."

HE—"I do; you'll wear the dresses."—*Boston Transcript.*

Higher Up.—JENNIE—"He must have a soft spot in his heart for me."

WENNIE—"Why so?"

JENNIE—"He says he is always thinking of me."

WENNIE—"But, you know, a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft place must be in his head."—*London Telegraph.*

Caution.—"Shall I empty your waste-basket?" asked the janitor. "It is brimful of correspondence."

"No," answered the man who is combining politics with high finance. "Just hand me my bonds and stock certificates and I'll stuff 'em in some pigeonhole so that you can lock the waste-basket in the safe."—*Washington Star.*

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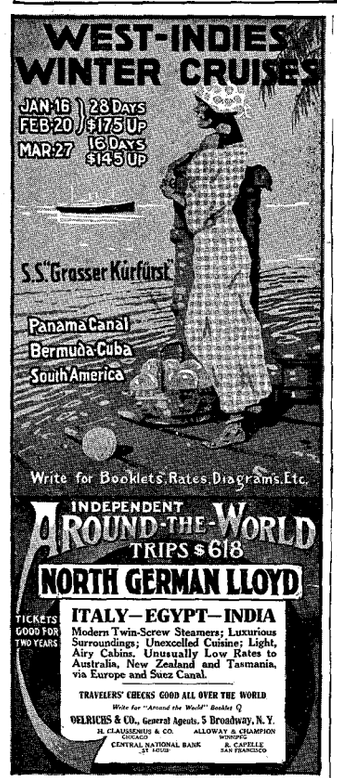

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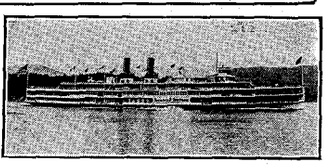

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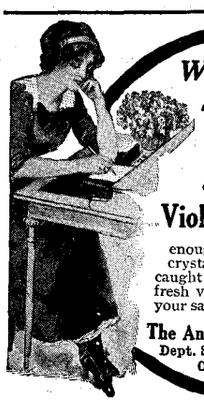

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Foresight.—HOWELL—"Why don't you run for office?"

POWELL—"If I did I would have to walk back."—*Washington Times.*

Borrowed.—"I see society people at Newport had a baby show."

"Where did they get the babies?"

"It was a loan exhibition, I believe."—*Washington Herald.*

Able Work.—FILKINS—"Thought you intended to sell your suburban home?"

WILKINS—"I did, until I read the alluring story my advertising man wrote; then I decided to keep it myself."—*Judge.*

Two Shut Up.—RESTAURANT PATRON (caustically)—"I am glad to see your baby has shut up, madam."

MOTHER—"Yes, sir. You are the only thing that's pleased him since he saw the animals eat at the Zoo."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 7.—Ten alleged conspirators against the Madero Administration are executed by Federal troops near the City of Mexico.

A government casualty list published at Rome states 66 Italian officers and 783 men have been killed since the beginning of the war with Turkey.

The Spanish Government agrees not to shelter Portuguese royalist fugitives.

September 8.—Nicaraguan rebel forces are defeated by Federals at Catrina.

September 9.—Secretary of State Knox is given a cordial welcome on his arrival in Tokyo to attend the funeral of Mutsuhito, the late Mikado.

September 10.—Dispatches to Washington say the revolution in Nicaragua is practically at an end.

September 11.—The International Congress on Labor Legislation at Zurich adopts a resolution in favor of an eight-hour shift in industries where work is going on continually.

The Chinese Government authorizes Dr. Sun Yat-sen to build a system of federal railways reaching to most of the principal parts of the Republic.

Cardinal Peter Hector Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, aged 82, dies.

September 12.—The funeral ceremonies for the late Emperor of Japan begin at Tokyo and will continue three days, concluding at Kyoto, the ancient capital. Half a million people watch the beginning of the procession.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 7.—It is announced that Rear Admiral Charles T. Badger will command the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus.

The War Department orders two regiments of regulars to the Mexican border to reenforce the soldiers on guard duty.

September 10.—Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, resigns to join the campaign forces of the Progressive party.

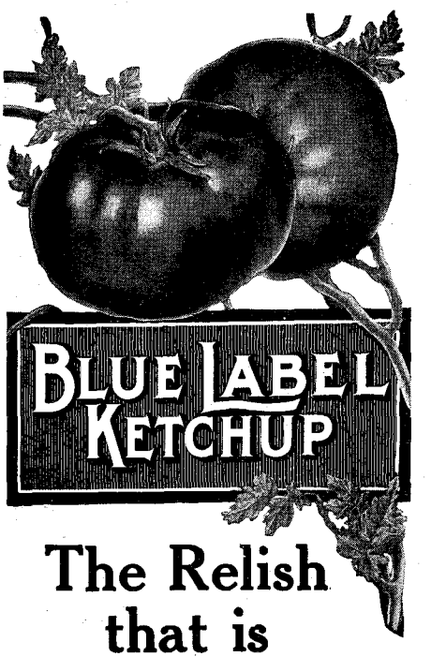
GENERAL

September 6.—Oscar Straus is nominated for Governor of New York and Frederick M. Davenport for Lieutenant-Governor by the Progressive party.

September 8.—Seven persons are killed when a racing motor-cycle runs off the track at Newark, N. J.

September 9.—William T. Haines, Republican, defeats F. W. Plaisted, Democrat, for Governor of Maine by a plurality of 3,000.

September 10.—Jules Vedrines, a Frenchman, wins the International Aviation Cup at Chicago, flying 124.8 miles at an average rate of 105½ miles an hour.



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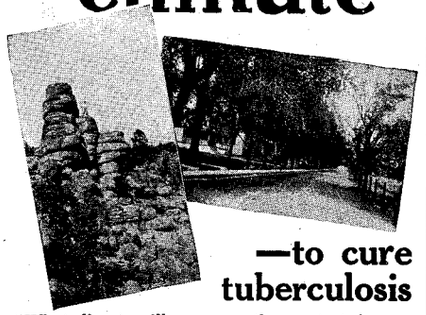

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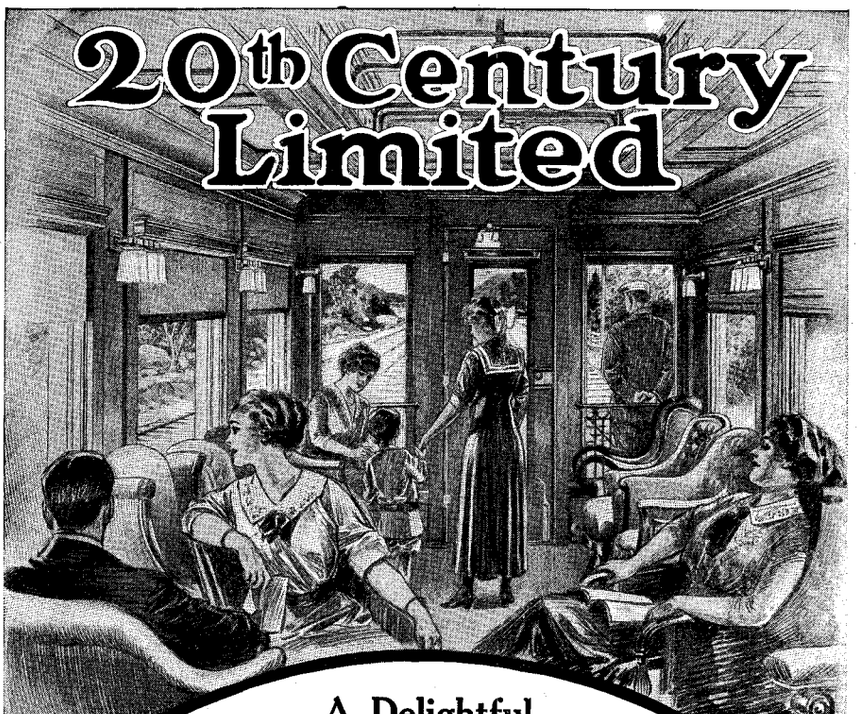

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